The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Southern Illinois Penitentiary, Commissioners' Office, CHESTER, Ill., Oct. 18.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 4 o'clock p. m. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1882, for the labor of from 150 to 200 convicts.

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The bids will be opened at the prison at 4 o'clock p. m. December 5, 1882, in the presence of the bidders. Bids must be accompanied by bond of $5,000, conditioned that if the contract be awarded to bidder he will enter into contract with good bond for its due performance.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing Jno. C. Salter, Warden, Chester, Ill.

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A lot of

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THE BEST WATCH NOW IN THE MARKET FOR GENERAL USE.

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By new inventions and the application of American Machinery, the AMERICAN WATCH CO. has so simplified the manufacture of these Watches as to greatly reduce their cost, and they can now be obtained at prices which make them the MOST DESIRABLE time-piece for all classes of watch wearers.

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CUTLERY 'Till you can't rest. The largest variety of Pocket and Table Cutlery in the city. Call for the "Spalding Razor" if you want a comfortable and easy shave. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

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POLITICAL.

Ben Butler Would Like to Go to the United States Senate.

President Arthur Has Decided to Adopt a New Policy.

Stalwarts Henceforth Must Fill the Offices of Profit and Trust.

Full and Correct List of Members of the Next Indiana Legislature.

Official Returns from Eleven Illinois Congressional Districts—A Contest in Nebraska Probable.

POLITICAL POINTS

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—BEN BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—A private letter from Boston from an inside source says: "Gen. Butler would like to go to the Senate himself. He wishes to again place himself upon a National platform, which he would find better in the United States Senate than the Governor's chair of Massachusetts. But, as the Democrats have only 107 votes on joint ballot in the Legislature, it is scarcely possible that Butler can have this ambition gratified unless he can capture a considerable number of Republicans. If he cannot go himself he means that George F. Hoar shall be defeated, and he would support Long if by so doing he could make Hoar's defeat any more certain. The reports that Senator Hoar will withdraw from the canvass are unfounded. He will be a candidate for reelection; but Mr. Hoar's campaign will not be an easy one. The Republicans have about 150 members of the House, and the Democrats 90, total 240. In the Senate there are twenty-three Republicans, and seventeen Democrats."

SAM BARR,

Senator Cameron's former private secretary, now sitting member of Congress from the Harrisburg (Pa.) district, defeated for reelection, takes a very gloomy view of the Republican future. The Republican party, he says, has no future. Their place is fixed. "Yes, the only issue we have had for the last five years has been tariff. The only party supposed to be friendly to the tariff has gone to pieces by electing a free-trade Congress, and has nailed the coffin-lid down by electing enough Democratic Legislatures in Republican States to redistrict the country so as to secure the supremacy of free-trade Democracy. The Democrats have been held together by English money for twenty-two years especially to break down protection. No such reservoir from which to draw constant supplies will be found for the Republicans in defeat, and, without either offices or money, you will find the party going steadily to pieces."

GEN. DUMONT,

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, who has just returned from the New York campaign, says of the election: "It is apparently a great Democratic victory, but that is not a fact. It was caused by Republican voters playing a stay-out game. This was the result of the split between the Stalwarts and Half-Breeds. Roscoe Conkling's absence from the canvass caused much dissatisfaction. That the Republican vote, though less than 48 per cent in 1880, was not given to Cleveland is evident from the fact that his vote was 8 per cent less than that given to Hancock."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR WILL CHANGE HIS TACTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The following gossip comes from Washington:

President Arthur, it is here understood, has his mind fully made up to adopt a new policy. He sees in the recent Democratic hurricane the handiwork of Blaine and the Garfield Republicans, and he is now prepared to take his measures accordingly. Like other Vice-Presidents who have been unexpectedly elevated into supreme power he finds himself in the position of a leader without a party, for what is left of the Stalwart wing is not strong enough to carry a single State, and has become odious to the majority of the Republicans. His attempt to shoulder Grant, Robeson, Conkling, and other river-and-harbor statesmen has proved disastrous to his political prospects, and yet he has no other friends and admirers to whom to turn. The only revenge left to him, therefore, is to pass these men in power wherever he can, and thus create and carry on a personal Administration. A Cabinet reconstruction is in order. Judge Folger has to go. Mr. Arthur has

NO FURTHER USE FOR HIM,

and it is understood that his resignation will be accepted as soon as he has sent in his annual message to Congress. The place is wanted for Roscoe Conkling. That eminent statesman will be more useful to Jay Gould as Secretary of the Treasury than in any other capacity, and it will not interfere with his duties as counselor to the railway monarch. Conkling has abandoned all expectation of political preferment by the people, and is now bent upon becoming rich. He argues that if John Sherman could amass two millions in a single term as Secretary of the Treasury there is no reason why he may not pocket a million before March, 1885. He prefers the position with its financial possibilities, therefore, to the Premiership, and, besides, it is not so easy to displace the present Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen, who has a very pretty daughter to whom the President shows particular attention. At the head of the Treasury Department with all the custom-house patronage under his thumb, Mr. Arthur has some faint hope that

CONKLING CAN REDEEM HIS ADMINISTRATION,

while Conkling knows by this time that money is power, and hopes to be able to equal Blaine's "raise" by the time the Republican National nominating convention meets. Henceforth a Jay Gould Administration will hold its councils at the White House, and no man not approved by that Wall-street Prince and indorsed by Roscoe Conkling can obtain any office. It is said that Judge Folger will be "promoted" to the position of Minister to England, in place of James Russell Lowell, whose recall was long since determined upon. Folger will become a welcome banishment, and will give the late Republican candidate in New York time to recuperate from the stunning decisiveness of his defeat. Another Cabinet change will be that of Postmaster-General. It is hinted that Mahone will receive the berth. He has shown so much executive ability in forcing contributions from officeholders and engineering the campaign in Virginia that it is believed he will be the right man at the right place to manage the uncertain Southern contingent of the Republican party. Mahone is ambitious and willing to accept, especially as his departure from the South will make no difference now, as the Democrats will be in a majority there after the 4th of March. Before the winter has passed Arthur will have around him

A REGULAR "CHUM" CABINET

—one of the rule-or-ruin kind—that will help out all his purposes of personal revenge, and make all their combined offices be obtained before they disappear from here with their party. It will not be a hypocritical gang of sleek politicians—as in the days of Hayes—but a set of jovial, reckless men, who will make the White House redolent of their gay doings. This change of base on the part of the Cabinet will involve also a change in the personnel of important Federal offices throughout the country, and the ax of the executive will fall first in New York, where the Administration received its sorest rebuff. Just as soon as it can be decently managed the official head of Collector Robertson will fall into the basket. Secretary Folger affects to think that, had it not been for the scandal created by the Collector over

THE FORGED PROXY BUSINESS,

he might have been elected Governor, and he has made it a condition of his own resignation of his portfolio that Judge Robertson shall be replaced by an orthodox Stalwart. It may seem incredible, but I am informed from a reliable source that Mr. Arthur intends to have his old chum and confidant, Stephen B. French, made Collector of the port. Notwithstanding the barefacedness of the forged proxy business, the President affects to look upon French as a martyr to circumstances for which he was not to blame, and he certainly regards him as a main pillar of Stalwartism. With French at the custom-house the official guillotine will be certain to shave off just the heads that are needed, and to make no mistake. If Mr. John F. Smyth is not made Surveyor it will be because the President has discovered a way to make

A CHANGE OF POSTMASTERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Smyth has been anxious to have Postmaster Pierson's place for a long while, but the President, who has no friendship for the late Postmaster-General James or any of his family, has been afraid heretofore to antagonize public sentiment. Now he does not care—he has nothing to fear or hope for politically—and Smyth can have the place if he can contrive some plan of getting possession of it decently. Conkling is anxious to have Smyth installed, so that he can carry out some part of his personal revenge, and the matter is apt to be sprung upon the public at any time. It is settled that Col. Bliss is to have Gen. Woodford's place as District-Attorney. Woodford will resign if the President requests it, and the opposition of Arthur and Conkling to him has been intensified by his refusal to support Judge Folger. These are the starting-points of the President's new policy of confirmation, which will be relentlessly pursued until every Republican official who has dared oppose Conkling, Gould, Robeson & Co. has been stripped of his emoluments and sent into exile.

INDIANA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—It does seem as if the count of the vote in the Seventh District would be safe from fraud and skulduggery only after the result has been duly entered on the books in the office of the Secretary of State. An attempt was made in Shelby County to throw out 150 votes for Puelle on the ground that the poll-book read "For Congressman from the Ninth District," instead of the Seventh, but this failed because it was shown that the head of the 9 was in different colored ink from the tail, which was of the same color as the rest of the sheet. Last night Dr. Hawn, Secretary of State, was called to the door of his residence by a deputy clerk of Shelby County, who had the official returns of Shelby in his hand. He said that he had been unable to get them into the post-office in time at Shelbyville to catch the evening mail, and thought he had better jump upon the train and bring them to the Secretary of State personally. Dr. Hawn at once informed the young man the law expressly required that the official returns should be sent to the Secretary of State by mail, and declined to receive them, suggesting at the same time that he "jump on" the next train, go back to Shelbyville, and mail them from there. He says the young man was innocent-looking, and he does not impute any crookedness to him in the matter, but deemed it best to decline to receive the returns in that informal way, as it might figure unpleasantly in a contest, should one be inaugurated.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a corrected list of the Legislature-elect in Indiana:

SENATE.

Republicans holding over—
Vigo, Francis B. Bischowsky.
Henry, Delaware, and Randolph, Eugene H. Bundy.
Montgomery, Theodore Bistine.
Kosciusko, and Wabash, Warren G. Sayre.
Noble and Lagrange, Henry Hustetler.
Steuben and DeKalb, Francis McCarthy.
Carroll, White, and Pulaski, Jacob Keiser.
Marion, F. J. Van Vorhis.
Marion, Hancock, and Shelby, S. P. Yancey.
Hendricks and Putnam, S. F. Lockridge.
Tipton and Hamilton, Robert Graham.
Grant and Madison, Charles Henry.
Elkhart, David H. White.
Rush, Fayette, and Union, Jesse J. Spann—14.

Republicans elected—
Parke and Vermillion, John H. Lindley.
Wayne, Dudley Foulke.
Randolph and Delaware, M. C. Smith.
Miami and Howard, L. D. Adkinson.
*Fountain and Warren, Jackson Fleming.
Lake and Porter, J. W. Youche.
St. Joseph and Starke, Marvin Campbell.
Morgan and Johnson, G. M. Overstreet—8.
Total Republican—22.

Democrats holding over—
Vanderburg, William Rham Jr.
Decatur and Shelby, Dr. F. M. Howard.
Floyd and Washington, S. B. Voyles.
Jackson and Jennings, Jason B. Brown.
Clay and Owen, I. N. Hampton.
Laporte, William B. Hutchinson.
Marshall and Fulton, W. H. Davidson.
Allen and Whitley, R. O. Bell.
Boone and Clinton, Henry M. Marvin—8.

Democrats elected—
Posey and Gibson, J. E. McCullough.
Warrick and Pike, E. P. Richardson.
Spencer and Perry, H. J. May.
Crawford, Harrison, and Orange, John Benz.
Clark and Scott, David McClure.
Jefferson, James Hill.
Franklin and Ripley, C. R. Falkner.
Dubois, Martin, and Lawrence, James H. Willard.
Dearborn and Ohio, Columbus Johnson.
Brown, Monroe, and Bartholomew, W. C. Duncan.
Greene and Daviess, Dr. J. P. McIntosh.
Knox and Sullivan, J. Ernest.
Tippecanoe, Francis Johnson.
Cass, Rufus Magee.
Benton, Newton, and Jasper, Fred Hoover.
*Allen, L. S. Nuli.
Huntington and Wells, W. J. Hilligass.
Adams, Jay, and Blackford, John M. Smith.
*Marion, W. B. Fletcher—19.
Total Democrats—28.
*To fill vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans—
Boone, H. D. Sterrett.
Benton and White, Freeman Fitzpatrick.
Delaware, J. S. Mellett.
Elkhart, C. F. Mozier.
Fayette and Union, J. N. Heuston.
Gibson, W. R. Genning.
Grant, A. J. Wright.
Greene, A. S. Heins.
Hamilton, Milton Hanson.
Madison, Hancock, and Henry, Henry Marsh.
Hendricks, Jacob H. Fiscee.
Henry, Ian A. Deem.
Howard, Michael Thompson.
Jasper and Newton, W. W. Gilmar.
Jefferson, W. M. Copeland.
Jennings, John Bradston.
Johnson, Orlando Furnace.
Kosciusko, John W. Wilson.
Kosciusko and Wabash, W. D. Frazier.
Lagrange, James Smith.
Lake, Henry Pettibone.
Laporte, C. Preston.
Lawrence, James McClelland.
Montgomery, J. W. Straughn.
Morgan, George A. Adams.
Noble, John Ganta.
Ohio and Switzerland, S. H. Stewart.
Parke, William Knowles.
Porter, M. D. McClellan.
Randolph, Theodore Shockney.
Rush, Ephraim Frances.
Starke and St. Joseph, A. H. Henderson.
Steuben, D. R. Best.
St. Joseph, C. Holley.
Tippecanoe, B. W. Smith and Harvey Westfall.
Vermillion, Josiah Campbell.
Wabash, Harvey B. Shively.
Warren and Benton, U. Z. Wiley.
Wayne, M. G. Beeson and L. W. Mering—41.

Democrats—
Adams, Jay, and Wells, Levi Mock.
Adams and Jay, David Eley.
Allen, W. Brooks, J. D. McHenry, E. L. Chittenden.
Bartholomew, P. H. McCormack.
Blackford and Wells, Henry B. Smith.
Brown and Monroe, John Graham.
Carroll, W. H. Weaver.
Cass, Dr. James Thomas.
Clark, George H. D. Gibson.
Clark, Floyd, and Scott, Charles L. Jewett.
Clay, A. M. Price.
Clinton, De Witt C. Bryant.
Crawford and Orange, James F. Stucker.
Dubois and Martin, B. L. Green.
Dubois and Pike, Norman Fisher.
Davies, A. Wooding.
Dearborn, Hugh D. McMullen.
Decatur, Oscar L. Pulser.
De Kalb, D. D. Moody.
Dearborn, Franklin, and Ripley—Dr. A. J. Bowers.
Floyd—Henry S. Perrette.
Fountain—J. Shannon Nave.
Franklin—Albert Miller.
Fulton and Pulaski—Dr. G. W. Peters.
Hancock—Morgan Chandler.
Harrison—W. D. Mauck.
Huntington—John H. Barr.
Jackson—George A. Robinson.
Knox—Samuel W. Williams.
Knox, Sullivan, and Green—James B. Patten.
Laporte—E. W. Davis.
Madison—H. P. Shafer.
Marion—John C. Ferriter, Jesse Whitsit, John R. Wilson, Elisha J. Howland, William D. Bynum.
Marion, Shelby, and Bartholomew—B. S. Sutton.
Marshal—William Shaw.
Miami, Dr. H. V. Passage.
Owen, John S. Montgomery.
Perry, Philip Smith.
Posey, Lee Roy Williams.
Putnam, John R. Gordon.
Ripley, J. B. Kennedy.
Shelby, Jacob Slutz.
Spencer, William Stevenson.
Sullivan, Charles F. Aiken.
Tipton, George W. Ham.
Vanderburg, James W. Spain and J. F. Pruitt.
Vigo, Phillip Schloss and I. N. Kester.
Warrick, James W. Cabbers.
Washington, Horace Heffron.
Whitley, William Carr—58.

Greenbackers—
Clay, Putnam, and Hendricks—F. Robinson—1.

RECAPITULATION.

Senate—Democrats, 28; Republicans, 22.
House—Democrats, 58; Republicans, 41; Greenbackers, 1.

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 22.

THE KOKOMO DEMOCRATS CELEBRATE TUESDAY'S VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 11.—The Democrats are jollifying in this city tonight over the cyclone that passed over the country on Tuesday. Anvils are firing, bands playing, bonfires burning, and a general good time is being had. The Republicans are not participating to any great extent. Strange as it may seem, the saloon men are reaping a rich harvest.

CHARGED WITH BUYING VOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 11.—The United States District-Attorney has entered a nolle on the information filed against James W. Armstrong, who was charged with purchasing votes for Boulish for Congress last Tuesday. An examination of the law relative to illegal voting shows that it is directed principally against bulldozing in the South, and not against bribery, and that it is not applicable in the latter case, unless it can be clearly shown that the party bribed was influenced to vote a different ticket from what he first intended.

A CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—D. A. Lemon, the defeated candidate for Sheriff, has given notice to J. W. Hess, his successful competitor, of his intention to ask a recount of the ballots. He was beaten by only twelve votes. So far the box of the Twelfth Ward has not turned up, and, as the ballots there cast cannot, of course, be counted, it is probably Lemon's intention to contest the election, expecting to have that precinct cast out, which would elect him.

ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS ON CONGRESSMEN.

The returns from the Fifth Congressional District show that the tidal wave was comparatively little felt there. Reuben Ellwood receives a large majority, the returns by counties being as follows:

Counties.	*Ellwood, R.*	*Price, D.*	*Dean, G.*
Kane	4,153	1,905	30
De Kalb	2,747	853	17
Boone	1,892	995	113
McHenry	2,064	1,008	74
Lake	2,166	1,159	...
			234
Total	12,989	5,130	
Majority	7,735		

In the Seventh Congressional District Congressman Henderson had practically no opposition, although at the last moment the opposition parties filled up the blanks on their tickets. The official returns are as follows:

Counties.	*Henderson, R.*	*Johnson, D.*	*Greenback votes.*
Whiteside	3,049	1,118	274
Lee	2,961	1,620	152
Bureau	2,350	1,986	132
Henry	3,374	1,174	739
Putnam	509	431	...
Total	12,751	6,369	1,587
Majority	6,382		
Plurality	6,382		

The returns from the Eighth Congressional District show that Congressman Cullen secured his reelection by a bare scratch in a district having a nominal Republican majority of 5,931. The official vote is as follows:

Counties.	*Cullen, R.*	*Haley, D.*	*Hardy, P.*	*Stewart, G.*
La Salle	5,168	5,349	360	494
Grundy	1,597	897	10	91
Kendall	1,340	414	112	173
Will	3,935	4,808	325	159
Du Page	1,817	1,003	...	...
Totals	13,851	13,631	1,007	919
Plurality	220			

The complete returns from the Eleventh Congressional District contain some instructive lessons on the subject of machine politics. The people refused to give a certificate of competency as a machine politician to Col. Marsh, and turned the machine over to the Democrats. The details of the Marsh-McClaughrey fight over the nomination are familiar. While the former was in Washington, his home county—Hancock—was captured by Mac. McClaughrey. Marsh posted back at once, and by his superior mechanical ability oiled and tinkered the machine in the counties into good running order, following this he threw the Hancock County delegation out of the Congressional Convention. This was both unnecessary and injudicious—unnecessary because Marsh had a clear majority in the convention without Hancock County, injudicious because the stifling of the honest voice of the Republicans of the county provoked great resentment among them. Marsh had previously been popular at home, but after the nominating convention the McClaughrey Republicans there were resolved to punish what they looked upon as disfranchisement. The district was carried for Garfield in 1880 by a plurality of 2,985. Neece, Democrat, now carries the district by a plurality of 629. Hancock County—Marsh's home—gave a Democratic plurality of only 347 in 1880, while this year Neece carried it by a plurality of 1,751, a Democratic gain of 1,404—something pretty significant in a county casting a total of only 6,432 votes. Gen. Smith, for State Treasurer, carried the district this year by 1,936 plurality, while Marmont is by 629, thus running behind his ticket 2,235 votes. Gen. Smith lost Hancock County, by only 581 votes, while, as stated before, Marsh lost it by 1,751. Thus it will be seen that of the 1,404 votes which Marsh fell behind his ticket 1,171 came from his own county. The Rev. Richard Haney was the candidate of the Prohibitionists and Greenbackers. He went into the canvass with the avowed intention of knifing Marsh, and succeeded admirably. He ran 704 votes ahead of the total given for the combined Greenback and Prohibition vote for the State ticket. An analysis of the returns will convince any one that in this district it was the man and not the party upon whom the blame of defeat must be saddled. Following are the official figures for the district:

Counties.	*Marsh, R.*	*Neece, D.*	*Haney, G. & P.*
Schuyler	1,074	1,654	93
Hancock	2,160	3,911	361
McDonough	2,523	3,012	457
Warren	2,232	1,716	665
Henderson	1,049	874	229
Mercer	1,848	1,951	385
Rock Island	3,122	2,182	1,479
Total	13,975	14,604	3,671
Plurality		629	

It is evident from the above returns that Col. Marsh should not have persisted in running after the strength of the opposition to him became apparent. His obstinacy, like that of Hasselton in Wisconsin, has cost the Republicans one member of the next House.

The contest in the Twelfth Congressional District has been unusually interesting. The district is hopelessly Democratic, and under ordinary circumstances would present no features of especial importance. The interest arises out of the fact that James W. Singleton, the present Democratic Congressman, failed to secure a renomination at once announced himself as an independent candidate against James Milton Riggs, the regular nominee of the party. The Republicans took an active hand in the fight, giving Singleton their support in return for his aid to their Legislative candidates. Had the matter stopped there Singleton would probably have been elected. But the coercion temperance people seized upon this opportunity to urge their pet theory that the "Christian Democrats" would support their ticket. They were mistaken, as usual, but they drew enough votes from the Republicans to defeat Singleton without injury to Riggs. The Rev. Philip N. Minear, their candidate. The official returns show that Minear received a heavy vote, which was 661 over Riggs' plurality. Some Republicans probably voted for Minear simply as a Democratic voting for a Democrat, and his vote can hardly be taken as a test of the strength of coercive temperance in the district. On the State ticket, where all the parties were represented, the district gave but 484 Prohibition votes. In Adams County, where Minear polled 1,248 votes, Irwin, the candidate of the coercionists for State Treasurer, received but 204 votes. These comparisons show that Minear's vote in part represented simply opposition to Democracy, and not adherence to coercive teetotalism. The official figures are as follows:

Counties.	*Riggs, R.*	*Singleton, D.*	*Minear, P.*
Calhoun	769	284	121
Jersey	1,566	771	349
Greene	2,470	1,141	878
Scott	1,599	238	293
Pike	3,285	2,067	395
Cass	1,926	293	371
Brown	943	463	485
Adams	2,546	5,714	1,248
Total	15,316	11,947	4,130
Plurality	3,369		

In Scott and Cass counties it will be seen Minear polled more votes than Singleton did. Singleton carried but one county—Adams, where he lives; but his majority there is a handsome tribute to his many excellent personal qualities. William M. Springer carries his Thirteenth Congressional District against District C. Smith, whom the new apportionment threw in with him as a running mate. The official returns are as follows:

Counties.	*Smith, Rep.*	*Springer, Dem.*	*Miller, G. and P.*
Tazewell	1,449	2,551	...
Mason	1,135	1,784	251
Menard	795	1,504	477
Sangamon	4,427	6,004	...
Morgan	2,064	3,494	193
Christian	3,159	2,783	293
Total	14,036	18,320	1,180
Plurality		4,284	
Majority		3,195	

In the Fourteenth Congressional District the Prohibitionists massed their forces sufficiently to pull down Capt. Rowell's majority without preventing his election. The official vote is as follows:

Counties.	*Rowell, Rep.*	*Stephenson, Dem.*	*Harts, Pro.*
McLean	5,976	5,162	647
De Witt	1,794	1,979	123
Piatt	1,785	1,982	15
Macon	3,836	3,619	185
Logan	2,412	2,756	435
Total	15,973	14,598	1,414
Plurality	675		

The official returns from the Fifteenth Congressional District are as follows:

Counties.	*Cannon, Rep.*	*Hunter, Dem.*	*Barnes, Gr.*
Champaign	3,891	3,321	179
Vermillion	4,474	3,639	162
Douglas	1,715	1,657	64
Coles	2,882	2,950	82
Edgar	2,986	3,084	48
Total	15,898	14,651	535
Plurality	1,247		
Majority	681		

In the Sixteenth District Judge Green, the popular Republican candidate, greatly reduced the ordinary Democratic majority, but could not capture that citadel of Bourbonism. The vote was as follows:

Counties.	*Green, R.*	*Shaw, D.*	*Turney, P.*
Clark	1,954	2,298	237
Cumberland	1,292	1,433	42
Crawford	1,384	1,419	107
Jasper	1,007	1,585	97
Lawrence	1,917	1,575	...
Richland	1,505	1,615	...
Clay	1,511	1,540	...
Wayne	1,711	1,877	...
Edwards	1,068	450	6
Wabash	953	1,057	...
Total	13,889	14,557	489
Plurality		668	
Majority		379	

The Seventeenth Congressional District is the connecting link between Springer and Townshend, and is quite as reliably Democratic as either of their districts. The official returns are appended:

Counties.	*Barlow, R.*	*Monston, D.*	*Corley, G. & P.*
Moultrie	918	1,030	112
Shelby	1,977	2,588	935
Effingham	646	1,837	95
Fayette	1,572	2,107	...
Montgomery	3,121	2,553	197
Macoupin	3,677	4,168	...
Total	10,071	14,512	1,239
Majority		4,441	
Plurality		3,173	

The complete returns from the Eighteenth Congressional District show that Morrison, Democrat, is elected by a majority over both Kuefferer, Republican, and Hynes, Prohibitionist, of 1,077. His plurality is 2,145 over Kuefferer. The district was carved out for the special and avowed purpose of retiring Morrison to private life, and it gave to Gardiner a plurality of 583. Leaving Hynes' vote out of the question, Morrison has reversed the nominal plurality to such an extent as to show a Democratic gain of 2,728. Gen. Kuefferer seems to have done as well as possible. Orendorff's plurality in the district was 2,841, showing that Gen. Kuefferer ran 656 votes ahead of Smith. The interest displayed in the Congressional fight is evidenced by the fact that the total vote in the district for Congressman was 28,735, while the total vote for State Treasurer was out 29,734. Each of the two prominent candidates did well in his own home. Kuefferer had much to contend with in St. Clair, his own county, as Raab, the Democratic candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, also claims the county as his home. Orendorff carried the county by only 491 plurality, while Raab's majority was 1,230. Up to the wonderful figures of 3,667. Kuefferer's friends, on the other hand, cut the plurality against him down to 249. Morrison's home is in Monroe County, where his majority is such that the county can be depended upon for almost any desired majority. Orendorff carried the county by 900 plurality, while Morrison's plurality is 1,231. Kuefferer's gain in his own county, in spite of Raab, is 365, while Morrison's gain in Monroe is 331. It is noteworthy the campaign in this district was waged almost exclusively on the issue of a high prohibitory tariff vs. revenue reform. The district was flooded with protectionist literature, and the workmen of Belleville, East St. Louis, and Alton were begged to protect themselves against the "pauper labor" of Europe. An immense amount of money was thrown into the district by the prohibitory-tariff men to defeat Col. Morrison. But it was all in vain. He met the issue squarely and was triumphantly reelected by an increased majority. It is probable that the two prohibition parties—the Prohibition-Liquor party and the Prohibition-Trade party—saved him from defeat, or at least materially increased his majority. The official returns of the district are as follows:

Counties	*Kuefferer, Rep.*	*Morrison, Dem.*	*Hynes, P.*
Madison	5,894	4,837	428
Bond	1,357	1,142	256
St. Clair	4,961	5,210	241
Washington	1,828	1,740	143
Monroe	751	1,981	...
Total	12,761	14,906	1,068
Plurality		2,145	

A DEMOCRATIC LOVE-FEAST AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—The Democrats of Bloomington held a jollification meeting tonight in spite of the rain, mud, and threatening clouds, and in spite of the fact that their defeat in this (Fourteenth) Congressional district is one of the remarkable features of the election. Such a crushing defeat as that experienced by the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Democratic-Greenback-straddling candidate, in a year of general Democratic gains is something that might naturally be supposed to dampen the ardor of even the Bourbon heart. This district's Republican plurality of 1,462 for Congressman in 1880 was almost exactly offset by the Republican vote this year, 99 per cent of which was a dead loss to the Republicans. Yet Rowell was elected by 744 plurality, all of which almost must have come out of the ranks of the Democracy. In spite of this they lit the town with bonfires, rent the air with cannonading and martial music, and held a general love-feast in Duriey Hall. Of course there was an immense audience. John H. Oberly, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was one of the speakers, and was profuse in congratulations. Another speaker was the great defeated, the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, who rehearsed his speech of the night before the election, devoted almost exclusively to denunciation of the *Daily Pantagraph* for its audacity in having chosen to favor his defeat and work for that end. There were many other speeches, some of them quite eloquent, and all overflowing with joyous enthusiasm. One thing may be set down as certain, that the Fourteenth District has shelved Mr. Stevenson and the whole Democratic ticket for many years to come.

FIFTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIENNA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The latest returns from Pulaski, Johnson, and Franklin Counties, three of the four counties composing the Fifty-first Senatorial District, give Spann a majority over Lodge of 515. Can get no correct estimate as yet of the vote of Williamson County. Spann concedes the election of Lodge by a small majority, as the best information shows a large amount of plumping for Lodge in Williamson County, his place of residence.

SHELBY COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 11.—The official vote of Shelby County on State officers and Congressman is as follows: State Treasurer, Orendorff, 2,595; Smith, 1,075; McLaughlin, 736; Irwin, 173. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raab, 2,595; Strattan, 1,063; Hall, 786; Brown, 177. Congressman, Moulton, 2,588; Barlow, 1,077; Corley, 925.

The Democrats held a jollification meeting this

his friends in his parlor at the Grand Pacific. The reporter asked:

"What do you think has brought on the present great political avalanche?"

"It was due to the mistakes made by the Republican party and to political quarrels among the leaders; extravagant appropriations; collecting too much revenue; thinking too much of holding office; there were too many politicians and not enough statesmen. By a politician I mean one who wants the people to do something for him. A statesman is one who wishes to do something for the people. Statesmen are scarce. The Republican party relies too much upon what it has done in the past, and not enough upon what it is going to do. These facts, taken in connection with the votes polled by the Democrats, account satisfactorily for the results."

"What do you think of Arthur's interference in New York?"

"I do not know what Arthur did, but what they thought he did did the harm. It does not seem probable after reading the election returns that he helped Folger."

"Who is the coming man for President?"

"Gen. Sherman, in my judgment, will be the next President. That is, his chances look to me as the best now among the Republicans."

"Where is Blaine?"

"I understand Mr. Blaine wants no office."

"Who is the coming Democratic Presidential star?"

"I haven't the slightest idea."

"Will Cleveland loom up for the nomination?"

"I think Mr. Cleveland has loomed as much as he ever will."

"How about Pattison, of Pennsylvania?"

"I don't know Pattison. I understand that he's a Democrat."

"What do you think of Chicago politics?"

"I don't know anything about Chicago politics, but I like the town. It is the greatest city of its size on earth."

"Do you think that the Republican party will survive the defeat?"

"O certainly. It will always be a grand party—that is, during our day, and probably long after we are dead and gone. Good principles ought not to lessen a party's longevity."

A MISER'S MONEY.

It Is Ruthlessly Torn from His Grasp by a Band of Masked Robbers—The Old Man Horribly Mutilated.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 12.—Intelligence was received at police headquarters late last night that Edward Holroyd, a miser and hermit who lives in a lonely spot in Spencer Township, a few miles from the city, had been robbed of five $1,000 7-30 Government bonds. Subsequent investigation has shown the report to be true. Holroyd has lived alone since 1857. There were but two men to whom he ever spoke, and, it is said, during all that long period, until the visit of the burglars, no one ever crossed his threshold. A marketman every morning leaves before the door supplies for one for the day. The following morning, when he comes with another day's supplies, he finds the money for what he brought the day before secreted outside of the house. Once in the three months, on a special day and always at the same hour, the old miser's agent, Mr. Coats, of Covington, goes to a spot near the house, where he finds his principal in waiting. After a brief report has been made and a few hurried instructions given, the two separate for another three months. No one knows how much the miser is worth, but it is enough to make most men feel rich. Stories about the number and size of his money-bags have long been afloat, and the wonder only is that he has not been molested by the boys before. He says that on Friday night he was awakened by four masked men who were standing about his bed. One of them held a lantern. They dragged him from his bed and demanded his money. Refusing to tell where it was concealed, they beat and kicked him, and threatened his life. Still refusing to divulge where his treasure was hid, one of the men, who was tall and heavy, put the heel of his boot on one of the miser's big toes, and turned about upon it, tearing off the nail. Another found some old newspapers which would not feed, and the flames held against the old man's bare body. Then he weakened, and told them where the five $1,000 bonds were concealed. No coupons had been cut from them for twenty years. Believing there was more, the thieves ransacked the house, but secured no more. The old man lay bruised and suffering on his dirty bed all day, but refused medical aid and every proffered attention. He said his only wish was that he might have no more callers.

The floor of his room was still strewn with old papers and letters which had been opened by the thieves in their search for money. Among them were several invitations to the homes of some of the best families in Cincinnati thirty and forty years ago. One package had been bound together by a faded ribbon. They were the letters which the miser received from his divorced wife before their marriage in 1832. Some of her toilet articles, discolored by age, were also strewn about the room. They parted because of Holroyd's harsh treatment and continual efforts to get possession of his wife's property. Since that time she has seldom been in sight of his, and there lived alone for many years until she died. They sometimes exchanged notes during this period, but never spoke or met.

THE RIVER COMMISSION.

The Junketing Party Expect to Leave Cairo Today or Tomorrow—Mr. Burrows on the Political Situation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 12.—It is confidently expected that the Congressional committee appointed to look into the improvements on the Mississippi River will meet here tomorrow, pursuant to adjournment, and leave tomorrow evening or Tuesday morning for New Orleans. The steamboat Gulding Star, which has been chartered for the trip, left Cincinnati Thursday morning, touched at Louisville Friday, and will probably reach here some time tomorrow. On board of it are Messrs. Butterworth and Carlisle, of the committee, their wives, and some friends. Messrs. Burrows and Earle arrived here today, with their wives, and Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, is also here. Mr. Burrows is Chairman of the committee, and has appointed sub-committees to look into the various branches of the work on the river. In a conversation with your correspondent this afternoon he said that the trip would probably take ten days, and that the committee expected to be in Washington one week from next Saturday. The river had been divided by the work into four divisions, and the committee would soon at the outset go with each division to inspect the work. They would spend a day or two in New Orleans, and would go to the mouth of the river to look into the jetty and outlet system. The work of inspection would be confined to that portion of the river between Cairo and its mouth, and the committee would look no further. It had been reported that they would return to Washington by way of Louisville, and inspect the Ohio River at that point, but this was an error, as it was outside of the jurisdiction of the committee. The tone of Mr. Burrows' remarks indicates that all of the members of the committee fully realize the fact that a vast deal depends upon their labors, and that the people of the country had an eye upon them. They were anxious to begin the trip as soon as possible, but whether it was because they desired to get away from Cairo Mr. Burrows did not state. The conversation gradually drifted into political elements, and, in answer to a question as to what he thought of the situation, Mr. Burrows said he did not know what to think. His defeat in Michigan was a thunderbolt to him. Michigan had elected a Democratic Governor for the first time in a score of years, and that was another blow to him. When asked what he thought caused the Republican defeat he said he thought the Republican newspapers had scolded the party too severely. They had started in at them on the River and Harbor bill, and had kept cracking away at them. The Michigan Democrats had never expected a word until they went Democratic, and Mr. Burrows said he thought that defeat had a great deal to do with the general defeat, as it woke up the Democracy to action. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, declared that Butler's election was another thunderbolt for which he could not account. At least two of the commission leave here with heavy hearts and the question on their lips, How is it going to turn out?

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE INDORSED.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—At a general meeting of the Land League branches today a resolution was adopted indorsing the Irish Land League as now constituted, together with its leaders, principles and plans.

"First a cough, carried me off,
And then a coffin they carried me off in!"
What will not be your epitaph if you take your cough and let it go? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" in time. It is specific for weak lungs, spitting of blood, night-sweats, and the early stages of consumption. By all druggists.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Savage and Fatal Cutting Affray at Gillespie, Ill.—Sale of the Galena Gas-Works.

No Sunday Amusements Allowed in Indianapolis—Peculiarities of an Iowa Man—Deaths.

ILLINOIS.

FATAL CUTTING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11.—Intelligence has been received of a savage cutting affray which occurred on Thursday afternoon last at Gillespie, in Macoupin County, twelve miles west of here. Two Germans from Clyde, six miles this side of Gillespie, had been hunting, and entered a saloon at Gillespie, where they engaged in conversation with some Gillespie men, which grew into a quarrel, and at last into a general fight. The parties were separated and sent out of the saloon. After some time the Clyde men went back into the saloon, and were followed by William Myers, one of the Gillespie men, who attacked them with a knife, cutting them both, one severely but not dangerously, and the other fatally, there being a gash four inches long cut in his abdomen, from which his bowels protruded. A party of men from Clyde went down to lynch the man who did the cutting, but he had been arrested and hurried to the county jail at Carlinville and out of their reach. The names of the men who were cut have not been learned. They had only lived at Clyde a short time.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 11.—Last night, while the employés of the United States Express office were at supper, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the office was burglarized, and money in packages stolen to the amount of $101. The burglary was a very bold one, as the office stands on the most public street of the city, and the employés were not absent more than twenty minutes. Suspicion points to a well-known young man of this city, who was arrested this afternoon in Decatur by the Sheriff of Macon County.

SALE OF THE GALENA GAS-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Galena Gas-Works, the oldest enterprise of the kind in this part of the Northwest, was sold today to E. M. Millan and H. B. Wilson, of Ironton, O., who already own ten or more works of the kind throughout the country. The property is valued at $90,000, and brought a satisfactory figure.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

ROCK ISLAND, Nov. 11.—The Hennepin Canal survey will be completed to the Mississippi within ten days. The work is being done with a force of twenty surveyors and assistants. Their camp is now pitched on this side of Rock River for the first time, about twelve miles east of the Mississippi.

A CONGRATULATORY SURPRISE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., Nov. 11.—About 150 citizens of Wheaton, Prospect Park, Bloomingdale, and a few from Chicago, accompanied by Freiberg's band of the latter place, tendered E. H. Gary, who was elected County Judge on Tuesday, a congratulatory surprise last evening. Mr. Gary is one of the well-known firm of Gary, Colby & Gary, lawyers, of Chicago, and the event of last night proves his popularity throughout the county.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PERSON IN PIATT COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Mary Van Valkenburg, aged 98, the oldest person in Piatt County, died in this city today at the residence of her son, Richard Gladstone.

A SENSATION AT DECATUR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 12.—Last night a sensation was caused here by the arrest of S. C. McGlumphy, son of Dr. McGlumphy, President of the Decatur National Bank, on a charge of embezzling money belonging to his father. Among them were several invitations to the homes of some of the best families in Cincinnati thirty and forty years ago. One package had been bound together by a faded ribbon. They were the letters which the miser received from his divorced wife before their marriage in 1832. Some of her toilet articles, discolored by age, were also strewn about the room. They parted because of Holroyd's harsh treatment and continual efforts to get possession of his wife's property. Since that time she has seldom been in sight of his, and there lived alone for many years until she died. They sometimes exchanged notes during this period, but never spoke or met.

HOW A MAN LOST HIS FARM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent was informed today by responsible parties that Henry Wagner, a prominent farmer of De Witt County, had been swindled, or alleged to, out of a $4,000 farm by confidence men, who, as he alleges, secured his and his wife's name to a contract, as he supposed, for the payment of money for stock that they had sold him while in Iowa, and which has now, as he says, turned out to be a bogus deed to his eighty-acre farm in Wilson Township. Wagner, who will now sue to recover his property, alleges in his declaration that he met the men on the cars, and that they induced him to go to Iowa to see the farming country, and also held out other inducements for the purpose of swindling him.

INDIANA.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—The good people of Indianapolis are congratulating themselves over their escape from a Sunday performance that might have developed into an uncomfortable precedent. Some days ago the Thalia German opera company was advertised to open an engagement at the Grand Opera-House tonight in "The Merry War." At once the Young Men's Christian Association—which opposed Sunday performances at a variety theatre several years ago, and succeeded in putting a stop to them, since which time nothing has been attempted save an occasional "sacred concert"—took the matter in hand. A brief but pointed paragraph in the *News*, supplemented by one in the *Journal*, and the efforts of the members of the association, secured an announcement from Mayor Grubbs to the effect "that if the performers attempted to give an entertainment Sunday night they would find themselves in the Police Court next morning, orders to that effect having been given to the Chief of Police." Synchronously with this—strange coincidence—it was discovered that the company could not reach Indianapolis for a Sunday night performance, so none would be given.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

will hold its annual session in Indianapolis this week. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union. J. J. Woodman, of Pawpaw, Mich., is Grand Master.

SUPPOSED HE WAS SHOOTING A DEER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 13.—John Parker, a resident of Monroeville, Ind., while engaged in cutting hoop-poles northeast of that place yesterday, was shot and instantly killed by James Stewart, who was hunting, and supposed he was shooting a deer. Parker was unmarried.

IOWA.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A MARSHALLTOWN LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Nov. 11.—George F. Summers, a Marshalltown attorney, has been missing since Friday, the 3d inst. His wife is in destitute circumstances and about to be confined. He was a queer man of considerable ability, and has been in the habit of taking periodic and apparently purposeless journeys around the country, having wasted all property his wife brought him. When he returns he invariably tells strange stories of having been robbed. Not long since he was pulled out of the Missouri River at Omaha, and his statements were so incoherent that he was put down as a crank. It is supposed he has either committed suicide, or is off on one of his strange journeys.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN CROOKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., Nov. 11.—Mrs. John Crooks, mother of the Hon. George W. Crooks, died in Boonesboro this morning.

WISCONSIN.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 11.—Richard G. Owen, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Milwaukee, died last night. He was a native of North Wales, and came to this country when 21 years of age. He came to this city in 1840, and established the first brewery here. He invested largely in real estate and amassed a large fortune.

MICHIGAN.

AN OLD MAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 11.—Martin Cole, an old and well-known pioneer of this section, attempted suicide about 5 o'clock this afternoon. He repaired to a barn of his son-in-law, O. W. Bailey, in this city, and cut his throat with a case-knife from ear to ear. He is considered insane, and this is his fourth attempt. He is 76 years old, and will not probably survive.

DAKOTA.

HURON'S ENTERPRISE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HURON, Dak., Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the Huron Board of Trade last evening a bonus of $8,000 was raised in less time than it takes me to write it for the erection of a flouring-mill at Huron. A firm from Winona, Minn., bind themselves in consideration of the above gift to build a flouring-mill with a capacity of 200 barrels a day, to be ready for operations by September, 1883.

THE WEATHER.

A Tremendous Wind-Storm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 12.—A tremendous wind-storm prevailed yesterday and during the night along the Central Branch Road, which prostrated telegraph wires and poles, interrupting all communication. Spans of the bridge over the Republican River near Clyde were blown out and the abutment injured. The trains of the road had to take the cut-off line on the Kansas Pacific to reach the Western towns. No definit information is at hand, but it is supposed considerable damage was done to other property aside from that stated.

A Remarkable Change in Temperature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 12.—A remarkable change in the weather occurred here last night, the change being 37 degrees in twenty-four hours between Saturday morning and this morning. Last evening it was raining and the air like that of May. Tonight the mud is frozen solid and the heaviest overcoats are needed. There was a fine auroral display this evening, lasting several hours.

Ice Half an Inch Thick.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 12.—During last night a norther blew up, sweeping the whole State, and still continues. Ice half an inch thick formed everywhere. It is the most severe spell of weather known here at this season for many years.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, northwesterly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Lower Lake regions, colder, cloudy weather, with rain, turning into snow, westerly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake regions, partly cloudy weather, with light snow, southwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, fair weather, westerly winds becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature in north portions, and lower pressure.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin to the press:

The barometer is highest west of the Mississippi River, and is lowest in the Lake region and New England. General rains or snow have fallen, except in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Atlantic coast States and Lake region. Everywhere they are mostly northwesterly. The temperature has fallen from 20 to 30 degrees from the Lake region to the Rio Grande Valley. The temperature is above the mean for the month on the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States. The cold wave noted three days since will extend today and Tuesday over the Atlantic Coast States. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 72; Norfolk, 74; Savannah, 76; Atlanta, 73; Jacksonville, 76; Pensacola, 77; New Orleans, 81; Galveston, 81; San Antonio, 55; Tucson, 55; Los Angeles, 62; San Diego, 62.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.961	36.1	82	W	17	.30	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.095	35.2	84	W	12	.....	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.022	35.9	84	W	14	.....	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	30.059	32.0	87	W	14	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.098	29.9	85	W	16	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 61.8.
Minimum temperature, 29.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.01.
Mean daily thermometer, 34.8.
Mean daily humidity, 85.

AN EX-PRIEST.

Decided Objections to the Delivery of a Lecture in Toledo on the Subject, "Why I Became a Priest, and Why I Ceased to Be One."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 12.—The most extensive street mob which has been seen here since the railroad riots of 1872 gathered this evening, the occasion being the proposed lecture of a man who announced himself as the Rev. O'Connor, a priest from El Paso, Ill. The subject of his lecture was, "Why I Became a Priest, and Why I Ceased to Be One," and the sub-heads on his bill, which promised startling revelations, and the priestly robes in which he walked the streets for a day or two previous were all calculated to raise some excitement. Today word was received by the Chief of Police from different parts of the city that there would be trouble, and accordingly the proprietor of the hall was requested to keep it closed, which he did. Before the time for the lecture to commence Summit street for two or three squares was a solid mass of excited men and boys, many of them making loud threats. O'Connor came up near the entrance to the hall, but was advised by citizens and policemen to get out of the way as soon as possible, but this the priest was unwilling to do. It was not long, however, before the crowd began hustling him about, and also getting their ears into position. The ex-priest was then glad to get the protection of the police, who with the greatest difficulty worked him gradually through the surging crowd. On the way down several fierce attacks were warded only by the free use of billies. At the station the Rev. Mr. O'Connor was registered "For safe keeping," and provided with quarters for the night.

DRESSED BEEF.

More About the Scheme with Which Vanderbilt's Name Is Coupled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Dealers in live stock in this city and vicinity have been troubled lately by Hammond & Co. and Swift & Co., of Chicago, who control the dressed-beef enterprise in this locality. In order to drive these dealers out of market a company with $1,000,000 capital, and headed by William H. Vanderbilt, has been formed, and propose to open depots in all cities where dressed beef is now sold. The beef will be brought from Chicago in refrigerator cars and sold at prices just covering expenses. Over 400 cars are being built for the New York Central service alone. Yesterday the Troy agent disposed of beef for $6 to $8 per 100, as against $8 to $11 for native home dressed. The agent's commission is half a cent per pound, out of which he has to provide men and horses for delivery. Swift & Hammond's concern has an immense refrigerator erected in Troy, and will fight the new enterprise. As a result, beef is expected to be lower in this city than ever before.

YELLOW-FEVER.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 12.—Eleven new cases, and one death from yellow-fever reported today. The reports are believed to be imperfect. Weather unseasonably warm.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Duke of Newcastle arrived today from Liverpool.

THE RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt Has Secured Control of the Burlington & Ohio River Road.

Gould's Monopoly of Kansas City Business Thus Sadly Disarranged.

Recent Decision of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners Regarding Freight Discriminations.

Vanderbilt Probably Successful in Gaining Possession of the Burlington & Ohio River Road, Much to Gould's Discomfiture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—Although Mr. Gould has denied that he bid for the Burlington & Ohio River Railway, it is stated here that he not only bid for it, but was actively engaged personally in trying to secure it. The chances are, however, that Mr. Vanderbilt will get the line in a short time, as he is understood to have had the promise of it. The position of this line is such that, should he get it, he will have the shortest line between Kansas City and New York by seventy-two miles, via the Indianapolis & St. Louis Bee Line, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and New York Central Railroads; also the only rival line of Gould's for Kansas City business, and the shortest line between Chicago and Kansas City by fifty-two and one-half miles. This will give him a decided advantage over all his competitors, and will place him on an equal footing with Gould on business to that point. At present the entire business to Kansas City is at the dictation of Gould, and he gets the full benefit of the best arbitrary rates. By the Burlington & Ohio Line passing into Vanderbilt's hands the Pennsylvania Company will lose everything on Kansas City trade. Had the Pennsylvania Company built the line between Highland and Roodhouse they would have secured what Vanderbilt will. As it is, they cannot get to Kansas City without patronizing Gould or Vanderbilt. On the line between Scottsville and Roodhouse there is for thirty-five miles a vein of coal underlying the land of from six to eight feet; besides, the entire line passes through one of the best mineral and grain districts of Illinois, the daily average business between Roodhouse and Kansas City on cattle and hogs being 100 cars. Gould desires the line only to keep out competition and to add to his Wabash system. It is thought his plan was to keep the matter secret so far as bidding for the road is concerned, but the matter of fact as to his trying for it was given to a reporter by an officer of a leading line, and the party stated that Vanderbilt would get the line, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The bonds are all purchased and stock taken. The line is well under headway, and will be finished by April, 1883.

The Michigan Central to Operate the Canada Southern After Jan. 1—The Grand Trunk Will Establish a New Route from Chicago to Detroit.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following regarding the rumors about the proposed consolidation of the Michigan Central and Canada Southern Railroads:

It has already been announced in the *Free Press* that these two roads were to be consolidated, and that, too, by the time the Essex Centre cut-off is completed. While General-Manager D. Pratt has intimated some doubt as to the authenticity of the report, he has admitted that such consolidation had often been thought of, and could be effected by the general officers if they saw fit. It would also be advantageous to the two lines in many ways. Last Monday evening Mr. Ledyard left hurriedly in his private car for New York City, and it was noised about that before his return it would be a settled fact that he was to be the joint manager of the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern. The secret is now out, and Manager Kingsmill, of the Canada Southern, has published a notice in certain papers calling for a meeting at St. Thomas on Nov. 18 to consider an agreement to be made between the Canada Southern and Michigan Central. This agreement is conceded to be nothing less than the consolidation of the two roads under one management. Such a change is decidedly for the good of this city, for it insures the continuation of the Vanderbilt interest at this point. Other advantages are also likely to arise from the union.

The project is not to consolidate the two roads, as stated by the *Free Press*, as that cannot be done under the laws of Canada, but to lease the Canada Southern to the Michigan Central, which, of course, amounts to about the same as a consolidation, as the Michigan Central will operate the Canada Southern. It is quite certain that the arrangement will go into effect about Jan. 1, by which time the Essex Centre cut-off of the Canada Southern will have been completed, and direct connection can be made with the Michigan Central at Detroit. The present pooling arrangement between the Canada Southern and the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk terminates at that time, and after that all Michigan Central business will no doubt be directed via the Canada Southern. The latter is also building a cut-off to Suspension Bridge to enable the Michigan Central to continue to run trains via Suspension Bridge as at present.

It is understood that as soon as the Michigan Central withdraws its trains from the Great Western the Grand Trunk will establish a through route to Detroit via the Chicago & Grand Trunk to Durand and thence over the Detroit and Milwaukee Division of the Grand Trunk to Detroit. The Grand Trunk will thus be able to make up for the business it loses by the withdrawal of the Michigan Central from the agreement with the Great Western.

The Anticipations of the Burlington & Ohio River Railroad Scheme Will Hardly Be Realized.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Friday says:

It was learned yesterday from a source deemed reliable that a conference held at the Southern Hotel a few days since resulted in the virtual sale of the Burlington & Ohio River, now owned by Gould, Vanderbilt, or any of the syndicates supposed to be interested. By the terms agreed upon all rights and franchises are purchased by the McPherson, contractors, and by Messrs. Craig & Neeley. These parties will proceed as rapidly as possible to finish the road, and sell it to whoever will pay the highest price. There are forty miles of iron laid, and the grading is completed from Burlington to Gillespie, a distance of 178 or 180 miles. When finished the line will be a valuable one for some Eastern line, giving, as it will, a short connection for Kansas City.

THE TRIBUNE in referring to this scheme a short time ago stated that it was one of the wildest of wildcat schemes and that its projectors had no idea of building the line. They have built a few miles of road near Roodhouse for the simple purpose of creating the idea that the line is actually being built and thus secure subscriptions from the people along the route of the proposed road. The subscriptions, however, have not been forthcoming as freely as its projectors expected. Consequently the originators of the enterprise found themselves without the means to carry on further operations, and it was taken by the contractors, who find this the only means by which they can possibly get pay for the work already done. It was claimed by the originators of the scheme a short time ago that Gould was anxious to secure the road and operate it in connection with the Wabash. When Mr. Gould was in this city a short time ago a TRIBUNE representative asked him what truth there was in the reports that he intended to purchase the Burlington & Ohio River Railroad. Mr. Gould looked rather surprised, and said he had never heard of such a road, and asked what sort of an "institution" it was. After being enlightened on the subject he readily replied, "You may say that I do not want the road, and would not take it as a gift if it was offered to me." The other magnates who were mentioned as being anxious to buy this road no doubt feel the same as Mr. Gould regarding this road. They would not have it if it was given them as a gift.

The Evils Resulting from Paralleling Railways.

The New York *Evening Post* prints the following regarding the evil of permitting the construction of parallel railways where they are not needed:

The purpose of the people in granting the powers and privileges that permit the paralleling of railways without opening up any new territory or developing any new industry was to increase the facilities for transportation and secure a competition that would lessen its cost. Whatever these laws may have seemed to the public in the past, it is evident that they have become instruments for the accomplishment of evil. Parallel lines bring consolidation instead of competition. They divert capital from productive channels where it is needed, to be engaged in the business of transportation in locations where a sufficient amount of capital was already so engaged, and the public is made to pay for its use. They serve to make investments in railway securities insecure, and destroy confidence at home and abroad, even in the best-paying properties. They prevent existing railways from perfecting their lines and from equipping them as they might do were they not compelled to use their resources in buying rival lines for self-preservation. If a line 500 miles in length can be paralleled and the parallel sold to the prediisting line at a profit of $12,000,000, it is safe to assume that paralleling will continue until human greed ceases to be an active force, unless the laws that permit it are repealed.

Savings and Building Features of the Baltimore & Ohio Employes' Relief Association.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The savings and building features of the Baltimore & Ohio Employés' Relief Association bid fair to rival in usefulness the benevolent features inaugurated two years ago—the growth and popularity of which have been unprecedented in the history of railway relief organizations on the continent. The savings fund is rapidly accumulating what is already a large surplus, while considerable sums have been loaned its members to acquire or redeem homes from onerous mortgages. Several houses are in course of erection under the direct superintendence of the Secretary of the association, Dr. W. T. Barnard, who is also actively securing options upon lands adjacent to the Baltimore & Ohio lines suitable for building purposes. Those having such lands in the market will do well to enter into correspondence with him, giving location and terms. It is learned that the association also offers its members the advantages of concessions obtained upon building materials and labor, and purposes organizing a construction or camp train in the spring, in order to erect other houses, for which orders have already been given, expeditiously and cheaply. These arrangements, when perfected, will enable members of the association to acquire homes of their own at net cost upon long time and in such small installments as not practically to exceed a fair rental of the properties they occupy.

Danville, Olney & Ohio River Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—The conference of creditors of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Railroad at Springfield yesterday resulted in the selection of James A. Eads, of Paris, Ill., as Receiver of the property. Mr. Eads was formerly Receiver of the Paris & Danville Road, and his business sagacity recommended him to the creditors. It is intimated that the Indiana, Bloomington & Western is after the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road as a feeder for its Peoria Division at Danville and the St. Louis Division at the crossing east of Tuscola. It is not improbable that the Indiana, Bloomington & Western will figure in the purchase of the road. Indianapolis parties are creditors of the Danville, Olney & Ohio River Road to the amount of $50,000 and upwards, chiefly for construction supplies.

A Batch of Gossip from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad is completed to Van Buren, five miles from Fort Smith, and will be open for business Tuesday next. The Eagle Pass branch of the Sunset Railroad was finished to Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande, yesterday. Depositions are being taken here in the suit of the Denver & New Orleans Railroad against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to compel the latter company to make and maintain close business relations with the former against its will. E. W. Warfield, superintendent of the railway mail service, left here today for San Francisco, where he will meet other gentlemen connected with the Post-Office Department and examine into the needs of the mail service on the Pacific coast and perfect arrangements for better service between the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Warfield will go out by the Southern route and investigate postal matters along that line.

The Recent Decision of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 12.—Upon receipt of the decision of the Railroad Commissioners as to the discrimination in freight rates charged by the New York & New England Railroad Company on coal carried to Webster, Mass., the company determined to make its rate conform to the law as laid down by the Commissioners, but it intends to contest the constitutionality of the law as far as it undertakes to regulate the rate to be charged for the transportation of freight through Connecticut and Massachusetts by Connecticut and as well as Massachusetts corporations.

The Colorado Pool.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 11.—A time convention of railways in the Colorado pool was held in this city today. Superintendent Chase, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; Smith, of the Kansas; Egbert, of the Colorado; Nichols, of Nebraska Division of the Union Pacific; Holdridge, of the Burlington & Missouri; and Assistant-General-Manager Ristine, of the Denver & Rio Grande Roads, participated. The convention adjourned without agreeing upon any changes.

A New Road Being Surveyed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 11.—The *Evening Telegraph* of this city gives currency to a rumor that the Chicago & Northwestern Road will obtain possession of the Dubuque & Sioux City Road on the expiration of the lease of the latter to the Illinois Central, and that in view of such probability the latter road is now engaged in the survey of a route from this city to the grain-fields of Minnesota.

Want Cheap and Uniform Freight Rates.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A number of prominent merchants held a meeting tonight and took preliminary steps to organize a freight bureau, for the purpose, if possible, of influencing the railroads in the matter of cheap and uniform rates.

Miscellaneous Items.

The success of the "Nickel-Plate" scheme has had the effect of setting on foot several wildcat schemes the projectors of which mean to strike a bonanza by selling out at a large profit to some one of the existing lines against which these new schemes pretend to compete. One of the latest of these enterprises is the project of building a road from Streator, Ill., to St. Paul, Minn., to be known as the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad. The projectors of this line are just as liberal in their promises about the wonderful things they propose to do as were the projectors of the Nickel-Plate; but, of course, they have no idea of carrying out any of their promises, and will sell out to the highest bidder as soon as a good opportunity offers. It is doubtful whether the projectors of this line will have as much success as the parties had who built the Nickle-Plate. People have learned a lesson, and will keep their hands off such enterprises hereafter.

Mechanical Superintendent Roberts, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, is having built at the company's car-shops at Port Huron, under the supervision of Master Car-Builder Thomas Sutherland, two Forepaugh & Wanless, a train of four cars for their through Chicago and New York express trains, two passenger coaches elegantly upholstered and finished inside, provided with dressing or toilet rooms for ladies and other modern conveniences; a baggage coach, and a combined postal and express car. The latter is a model of its kind, is built after drawings furnished by the United States postal authorities, and is most complete in every respect. It is painted on the outside the regulation dark brown, with gold panels and lettering. It is pronounced by a prominent post-office official the handsomest and best-constructed car of its kind on the rail. After this train is completed another lot of four more will be set up.

George A. Sanderson, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Mexican National Railway, arrived here yesterday from Laredo, Tex. Mr. Sanderson came North for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for winter excursions to Monterey, Mexico, to which point the Mexican National is now open. Monterey, Mr. Sanderson says, is bound to become one of the finest winter-resorts in the world, being far superior to Jacksonville and other Florida resorts on account of its fine location in a mountainous country where the summer is perpetual. Besides, the country around Monterey is noted for its excellent hot springs, which are said to be superior to the Arkansas hot springs. Mr. Sanderson is perfecting arrangements by which tourists can go to Monterey from Northern points in the United States at unusually low rates by way of the Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain Roads. Through hotel cars will be run between St. Louis and Laredo, at which point connection is made with the trains of the Mexican National for Monterey, which is about 200 miles southwest of Laredo.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: A suit possessing some interesting features was tried in Judge Horner's room yesterday. The circumstances connected with it are that James M. Cloud, a resident of Mobile, Ala., purchased a round-trip ticket from Mobile to Niagara Falls via the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. One of the coupons on the ticket entitled the holder to ride over a portion of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Cloud went to Niagara Falls and was returning to Mobile, when he was put off the cars of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad a few miles south of St. Louis, by the conductor, on the ground that his ticket, according to a contract printed on it, and signed by the holder, should have been countersigned by certain railroad officials at Niagara. Cloud immediately instituted a suit against the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company for $5,000 damages, taking the position that he purchased the ticket from Mobile to Niagara Falls and return, and signed his name to it without scrutinizing the printing on it purporting to be a contract. The jury returned a verdict in Cloud's favor for $2,000.

A REVOLTING MURDER.

A Saloon Some Miles from Milwaukee the Scene of the Horrible Occurrence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—A cold-blooded, revolting murder took place at Nic Schuer's saloon, seven miles from here, on the old Fond du Lac road, at midnight last night. John Ferkins, an old resident, a well-to-do farmer, and a highly-esteemed citizen, while on his way to pay to the church treasurer his part of the salary due his pastor, stopped in the saloon to await the ending of a heavy shower then falling. A ball was in progress in a hall adjoining the saloon, and some of the young men congregated in this place and irritated Mr. Ferkins by bantering and joking. He retaliated, and sharp words followed. The proprietor of the place endeavored to make peace, when John Loew, who holds the office of Constable, but is known as a hard character, took up the quarrel against Ferkins. Being a powerful man, Loew seized Ferkins bodily, carried him through two rooms, and threw him down a flight of stairs. Ferkins' neck was broken and a gash three inches deep was made in his head. He was cared for at once and medical aid summoned, but he died in a few minutes. Justice Portz immediately appointed three special officers, who arrested the murderer. He was brought to this city in the morning and lodged in jail to await examination. As soon as news of the murder spread the utmost excitement prevailed and immense crowds of farmers and others came in from the surrounding country.

A BROKEN WHEEL.

**A Train Derailed at Courtney, Pa., Saturday

RE LESSON.

e Punished by United
ines for Acts of
ry and Cru-
elty.

Nov. 12.—The United
r Corwin, which has ar-
, brings particulars of a
and the destruction of a
e destroyed was located
n Alaskan coast. The
held two white men and
h had been sent out with
Each, provided with bomb-
when an explosion oc-
an Chief who was sitting
h was killed. The tribe
aptured the launch, with
nearly succeeded in get-
the tug. The latter,
RY and steamed to
, with the Captain and
rines, were dispatched to
Merriam demanded the
nch and prisoners, which
to do. Next morning a
ced on an Indian canoe
a force was afterwards
ed all the canoes. The
woods. The village was
ts that remained standing
ere looted and burned.
o ventured out of the
s were killed. The severe
d, as the tribe had been
s of cruelty toward the
while at Alaska that In-
possession of one of the
ding Company's stations
es as prisoners, Commander
r relief, and the Indians
He shelled the village
e men held as prisoners.
otally destroyed and two
ers.

T'S COSTUMES.

shions—The Dresses for
Traviata."

Herald, Nov. 10.
rooms, beginning with No.
for Hotel, constitutes the
me. Patti. In the parlor
several large floral designs
spicuous objects. In the
e flowers, one piece being
ear the side window a low
irror and all the accesso-
the fair face and jetty
singer for public admira-
beyond were yesterday
naiva, lounge, and bed the
iola will be arrayed to-
ista."

which is a ball-room, the
mon-tinted satin brocade,
the skirt covered with
of silver tissue, embroid-
arl and crystal, edged with
branched strands, that is
pattern above. At inter-
ed camellias, with buds
ered with silk on the tis-
draperies of brocade are
h side. The back of the
ecade, falling in long
fined in a saggng puff,
atin of the same shade as
extends around the front
lso, and is filled with roses
rapery of satin extends
edge on one side, and a
ed roses tapers downward
ide. The waist is a low-
brocade, with a shoulder
a small red flower em-
, matching the skirt,
ut to trimmed with lapet
left side of which is a

e second scene is a house
blue satin, the centre of
laid in fine plaits lined
tin and confined with bows
On each side of this is a
olored beaded lace, which
e edge of the room, and
ced under the deep scallops
nt. The sides are trimmed
ed turned back and are en-
ed with bow rosets of the
The long train is edged
ing. The waist is heart-
oin's and the shoulder sleeves
p to the lace.
e the grand ball dress is of
elvet on a satin ground,
igh on one side, falling in
s the front and is edged
e. In the open space be-
ed train on the left side is a
eceived brocaded satin, the
ed to with white pearl
ps, with a fringe of
d foot trimming. On the
ce flounces fill one
. The train is in a long
a lace flounce and plaiting
side is a fall of lace and
h the opposite side a broad
es, lillies, and camellias ex-
ed with foliage. The bodice
hort sleeves of lace, and a
tin bows at the back.
une" for the last scene is
quisit dresses ever "con-
reat designer of feminine
tirely of a white semi-trans-
bric, resembling crepe and
e. The train is long, with-
is cut straight across the
s with a six-inch hem on the
s each side, the centre be-
nt duchesse about twenty
e sides are gracefully
the belt the front and sides
ce are fastened in a point
front under a large roset
f the skirt is made over
overdress is a long polo-
hese lace, draped simply,
e belt and neck with white
n front with long ends.
e is also abscarce, as men-
ears no underskirts. "What
s with all that drapery?"
ensibly says. She is very
g friends," as she calls the
ic favor who have not yet
es, and instead of using her
ing changes in trimmings,
nal stars are in the habit of
them to these protégées,
n a few times herself. She
dresses, and likes to obtain
ies. She has managed to
signers to give her, in ad-
ason, the new colors and
fits this year, and some of
private wear are novelties
worn only at "The Castle"
ver prior to her trip to this
s worn at the serenade
just before her departure.
ress, the pointed waist,
ers, and back drapery
motre, which changes
s to silver, and the front
skirts belong in panels be-
e, embroidered in delicate
patterns of rosebud and
t is pointed and edged at
with lace two inches wide
in colors. Bows of silver-
raduated from the bust to
edge of the skirt is a bias
silver, over which falls a

of a tint of dull blue, a
k and cadet tints, has a
et, over which is a camel's
o points from the belt and
double bow effects at the
e is pointed and trimmed
ann around the neck
k embroidery in cashmere
This trifling finishes
kirt drapery, while the un-
with silk fringe five inches
colors.

ine and Glue.

Journal of Chemistry.
t named Puscher, a native of
ed to the trades-union of that
e years' success in using
with glue. While generally
the glue, the thing to which
e to break, tear, or assert of
erious equal to a quarter of
be mixed together, that de-
isappear. Puscher also made
for lining leather, for making
for smoothing pavement and
iscovered it for polishing, mix-
glycerine, and using it as an
laying on aniline red color.
to exceed all others in which
ed. The glycerine has also
common with India-rubber,
pencil-marks from paper, so
x whatever. A paste made of
and gypsum will maintain its
hesiveness longer than any
therefore recommends itself
sical instruments and appa-
ratuses.

PEORIA'S BUILDING.

Did Its Location Have Any Influence in Defeating Lewis' Re-election to Congress?

The Charge of Collusion Between Lewis and Puterbaugh Examined and Sifted.

How the Appropriation Was Secured—The Location on Puterbaugh's Ground.

Uncle Samuel Taxed Pretty Heavily for Undesirable Property—Public Dissatisfaction.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 11.—In compliance with orders from headquarters THE TRIBUNE correspondent started out to ascertain the true inwardness, sinuous, and truth of the charges industriously made and busily circulated during the late campaign to the effect that Judge Puterbaugh, a well-known and prominent citizen of Peoria, had made an agreement to support the Hon. John H. Lewis for reelection to Congress from the Tenth District provided he would secure an appropriation for a public building at this point, which public building appropriation was secured, and afterward located on property which was in the possession of Judge Puterbaugh. A further charge was that in making the choice for location there was collusion between the Hon. John H. Lewis and Judge Puterbaugh, and that the proposed site for the public building was an out-of-the way, secluded, and undesirable spot. These charges were made, and not without having their effect, up to the date of the election last Tuesday.

THE ALLEGED BARGAIN.

Early last spring there were whispers in the air inspired by statesmen desirous of serving the country in a Congressional capacity that a bargain had been made with the Hon. John by prominent Republicans of Peoria, and notably Judge Puterbaugh, that the condition of their support was the passage of this much-needed appropriation. That some proposal or proposition had been made seemed to be generally agreed on. The talk about the matter became so general that it finally resulted in the publication of the original letter sent to Lewis, now famous as the "Puterbaugh Letter." Following is the full text of the letter, and from it can be seen in how far the signers committed themselves. The letter was made public on the 18th of August:

PEORIA, Ill., April 23, 1882.—*The Hon. John H. Lewis, Washington, D. C.*—DEAR SIR: There is no longer a doubt that our Congressional district is ready as it has been, as you are aware, the want of harmony between Peoria and the other counties in the district has several times endangered our ticket. This antagonism can now be easily removed if the present Congressman will support Peoria fairly in regard to the bill for erecting a public building.

Our citizens have long felt that their interests as one of the leading commercial and manufacturing cities of the West have been greatly neglected, and, being Republicans, believe that the remedy is in electing a Peoria man to Congress. A public building is needed and is greatly desired; the failure to get the measure through heretofore has created quite a party. If a Democrat from the city is nominated, many otherwise good Republicans will support him on the ground of supposed local interest; and no argument or persuasion will prevent them. This we regret to know exists, and while the state of affairs is deplorable, but in a cosmopolitan city like this it can scarcely be overcome. Unless our bill succeeds during the present session, we have no encouragement to believe that the Republican member of Congress. If the bill passes there is no danger—the party will be united, and we will carry the district by the usual 5,000 majority. We recognize the fact that you are doing all you can in the interest, but the public judge entirely by success. A failure will be attributed by your enemies to a want of influence. They note the fact that rules are suspended and appropriations made for public buildings in cities of one-half the importance of Peoria. The only thing you need to secure success is to obtain the recognition of the Speaker to suspend the rules, and the proper time, and call up the bill, and if you succeed in this? There is no good reason why Peoria, with its 35,000 inhabitants, the second city in the State, with its great commercial importance, paying over one million of revenue per year, and without adequate facilities for transacting Government business, should not have a Government building. As a personal consideration to yourself we feel warranted in assuring you that in our opinion if you succeed you will have a walk-away this fall; you will be Peoria's candidate, and receive at least the entire Republican vote. We write thus plainly because we fully appreciate the necessity of the situation. The cause of antagonism can be removed; and the old Ninth District must continue to be represented by a Republican.

S. D. PUTERBAUGH,
JOHN C. FORD,
County Judge.
A. STONE.
H. W. WELLS,
And others.

The publication of this letter resulted in the public withdrawal next day of the Hon. Harlan P. Tracy, the most formidable opponent for the Congressional nomination Mr. Lewis had in this district. The following letter of withdrawal will show in what light Mr. Tracy regarded the matter:

MR. HARLAN P. TRACY WITHDRAWS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

To the Editor of the Peoria Transcript.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Aug. 18.—Until published in the *Transcript* this morning the contents of the much-talked-about letter to the Hon. John H. Lewis have not been understood by me, and I believe not understood by the people generally outside of the persons who signed it. I understand the letter is numerously signed, that the signers are all active working Republicans, and some of them personal friends of mine. The letter plainly states what they desire, and suggests the course to pursue. Mr. Lewis has certainly fulfilled the requirements, and as a personal consideration to myself I have right to demand from them the fulfilment that he shall be "Peoria's candidate, and receive at least the entire Republican vote." I will not ask my friends or any Republican in Peoria to abrogate an agreement so plainly written and implied. I have no right to ask them to do what I would not do myself. Very respectfully, HARLAN P. TRACY.

The withdrawal of Mr. Tracy from the contest for the nomination resulted in the unanimous nomination of John H. Lewis at the Congressional convention on the 7th of September following, although, in fact, two-thirds of the twenty-six votes of Fulton County were against him.

In regard to the second charge, that of collusion between Mr. Lewis and Judge Puterbaugh in regard to the site selected for the new public building, your correspondent went to some pains to ascertain the facts in the matter. In the first place the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury were neither of them residents of the city nor of the county, nor were any two of them residents of the same county. The three Commissioners selected were the Hon. Mr. Ford, of Henry County; Miller, of Stark County; and Judge Colton, of Knox County. These appointments were made by Secretary Folger on the joint recommendation of the Hon. John H. Lewis and the Hon. John A. Logan. Mr. Ford is at present State Senator from Henry County, Mr. Miller is known in Stark County as a straightforward, upright and unbiased man, and Judge Colton is too well known in Knox County to require that anything should be said in regard to him. But two of the Commissioners ever came to the city, and I believe it is an acknowledged fact that Judge Colton was not present at any of their meetings. When Messrs Ford and Miller came here to make the location of the site, their presence in the city was duly chronicled in the newspapers, and they spent considerable time in examining the different sites offered for their selection, twenty-one in number, and

FINALLY SELECTED JUDGE PUTERBAUGH'S PROPERTY,

on the corner of Main and Monroe streets. The moment the site was selected, a general howl of indignation went up from the other twenty who had sites to offer, and their friends and relatives. It was charged that not only had a corrupt bargain been made, and that the price paid was excessive ($37,000), but that the place was out of the way, and that the tendency of business to go south would in a few years make the location still more undesirable. About that time, the Hon. John H. Lewis being in the city, your correspondent had a conversation with him, in the course of which, alluding to the alleged bargain said to be conveyed in his promise to Judge Puterbaugh, I asked him the question directly, Mr. Lewis replied in substance as follows:

"There is not a word of truth in the reports. Judge Puterbaugh never wrote a line or spoke a word to me about the location of the building upon his property. I didn't know he had any land to locate it on, or had a bid or proposition in until I saw it in the newspapers. The support given to me by Judge Puterbaugh was free and voluntary. What nonsense it would have been for me to have interfered in the selection by the Commissioners. Had I been the corrupt man I am charged with being I should have postponed the selection until after the election, I was a candidate for reelection, and it was apparent that a large number of persons must inevitably be disappointed, no matter where the site might be located, and why should I have incurred the enmity of those parties?"

This was the substance of Mr. Lewis's conversation with your correspondent. At about the same time Mr. Puterbaugh came out in a card emphatically denying that his support of Mr. Lewis was for any consideration, pecuniary or otherwise, save that Mr. Lewis had labored faithfully and well for the welfare and interest of Peoria and the Tenth District, and characterizing as a willful and malicious falsehood the statement that he had had anything to do in influencing the judgment of the Commissioners; that he was unacquainted with Mr. Ford until he met him here; and that he knew Mr. Miller too well to dare to approach him with improper inducements. Judge Puterbaugh finally, and in the most emphatic terms, denied that he had in any way, by word, thought, or deed, done anything to influence the Commissioners except as any honorable man would, in setting forth the advantages of his property for the proposed site. Taking the well-known and honorable character of the gentlemen composing the commission and the equally honorable position which Judge Puterbaugh holds in this community, together with the positive denial of any collusion by the Hon. John H. Lewis with either the commission or Judge Puterbaugh, it would seem to your correspondent that the only basis for these serious accusations is contained in the qualified letter of leading Republicans of the city to Mr. Lewis in regard to the appropriation for the public building, and that it should be numbered with the dead but not forgotten campaign lies which filled the air here so recently.

A PRETTY STIFF PRICE.

In regard to the charge that the price paid was excessive, your correspondent inclines to the opinion that the site itself was appraised and paid for at the usual liberal rate which Uncle Sam allows for such institutions. It is undoubtedly all wrong, but the American people do most certainly charge their venerable relative with the best the market affords, and at the very highest prices. Thirty-seven thousand dollars was surely all the property was worth.

But the greatest stress was laid on the point that the position itself was undesirable and out of the way. It was persistently charged that this was the case, on the streets and in the public prints. The fact that Peoria's growth and improvements were tending southward was given as a reason why the public building should follow the course of empire in this regard. The large distillery and railroad interests lie in a southerly direction. The matter was agitated on the streets so much, and the opposition to the location made so much noise about it that it was finally dragged into the City Council, which body took the following action on the matter at its regular meeting on the 18th of October:

"Ald. McLean offered the following preamble and resolution, and moved its adoption:

"WHEREAS, We have learned through the press that the property at the corner of Main and Monroe streets in this city has been offered as the site of the new Government building; and

"WHEREAS, That location is exceedingly inconvenient, and is far away from the centre of business, and also far away from the centre of population, and has just been abandoned by the Government on that account, after a fair trial, the Government moving both the revenue and the post-office to points nearer the centre; and

"WHEREAS, One of the Commissioners appointed to select a site was never in the city to examine those offered, and did not act in the location of said building, and the two who did act did so without due consultation with disinterested citizens of Peoria; and

"WHEREAS, If the Government building is located where now proposed the great mass of our citizens for all time to come will be subjected to needless and unprofitable labor, delay, travel, and inconvenience in reaching the post-office and revenue-office, and this an everyday occurrence; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the City Council of the City of Peoria, that we respectfully ask the Secretary of the Treasury to postpone final action upon the report of the Commissioners now made and to appoint another commission, composed of men disinterested, acquainted with Peoria, and to make no selection until their report is received; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That the City Clerk be instructed to forward by telegraph a copy of this preamble and resolution to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C."

"Ald. Elder moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by yeas, 6; nays, 7.

"The question then coming up on the adoption of the resolution, it was carried by a vote of 7 yeas to 6 nays, as follows:"

This would seem to a stranger to the facts in the case to have been decisive proof of the unsuitableness of the location, but it must be borne in mind that this action occurred in the very midst of a political campaign, and that of the seven Aldermen who voted for this resolution, and thereby publicly declared their protest against the location, six were Democrats and three were more or less directly interested in having the public building located at some other point than the one selected. But whatever may have been the object, and however well they may have represented the views of their constituency, their protest was made too late to be anything letter from Secretary Folger indicates:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21, 1882.—*H. H. Forsyth, City Clerk, Peoria, Ill.*—SIR: I have your telegram of the 18th inst., covering copy of preamble and resolution adopted by the City Council of Peoria, Ill., remonstrating against the selection of property on the corner of Main and Monroe streets as a site for the public building proposed to be erected in that city, and stating that only two of the Commissioners appointed to examine the property offered for this purpose acted in that capacity, and requesting that final action in the matter may be postponed and another commission appointed.

"In reply I have to advise you that the proposal for the sale of the property referred to was accepted by the department on the 25th ult., and the matter of examination of title was referred to the Department of Justice for the same date. The contract for the purchase of this property is therefore complete and only remains to be fully executed, when the title shall be approved by the Attorney-General. The department was aware of the fact that only two of the three Commissioners acted in the examination of the several pieces of property offered for sale for this purpose, but as the two Commissioners agreed in the recommendation made the presence of the third would not have affected the result.

"I regret to be informed that there is any dissatisfaction on the part of the citizens as to the selection of this property, and that the action of your Council was not received at the department in time to have given full consideration to the points stated therein. Very respectfully,

"CHARLES J. FOLGER,
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Your correspondent visited the spot where the public building is located. It is very pleasantly situated on Main street, five blocks back from the river, on the line of the Main Street Car Company, and is on the street forming the dividing line between North and South Peoria. It is about equi-distant from the bluffs and the river. Persons favorable to the present location claim that sanitary reasons entered largely into the calculations of the Commissioners. As to the claim that it is out of the way and in an obscure position the fact must be noted that the post-office has been located there for the last eight years, and was only removed from the building now occupying the spot some two months ago. It is near the centre of trade now, whatever it may be in the future. The fact that the post-office, when removed, was located only three blocks from its previous location would seem to show that it could not be very far out of the way.

The influence that these charges had on the voters of Peoria County in the late election may be gressed at when the fact is taken into consideration that the Hon. John H. Lewis ran 571 behind the State ticket in the county. He was also slaughtered in the house of his friends—his own county, Knox, going back on him to the extent of 300 votes. This was done by the execrable system of trading. The Republicans of Knox County were chloroformed into a state of supine stupidity. There was also a defection to the extent of 100 votes in Fulton County and some disaffection at Rimwood, the home of Mr. Harlan P. Tracy. But had it not been for Knox County "going back" on the candidate whom she insisted on foisting on the Congressional Convention, the Tenth Congressional District would have still been represented by a Republican.

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The Kentucky Difficulty.

Two weeks ago an unfortunate event occurred at Ashland, Ky., in which two companies of the Kentucky National Guard fired into a crowd of people, killing a number and wounding many. The reports of the disturbance were conflicting, as they were representations of different persons from different standpoints. The representatives of the people who were unfortunate enough to be present claim that the military acted in a reckless and highly unjustifiable manner; that the soldiers continued their firing long after they had silenced the attacking party; that they fired into the crowd upon the shore, in which there were many women and children, drawn thither simply to see the boat pass, and that the crowd on the shore did no firing at the Granite State, the steamer which carried the troops. The representatives of the military, on the contrary, claim that their mission was a delicate one, and that the circumstances in which they were placed were desperate in the extreme; that Maj. Allen, the commander, secured the services of the steamer in order to avoid a collision with the exasperated citizens, who had openly vowed to wrest the prisoners from the troops at any cost and hang them; that a locomotive and train were captured by the mob at Catlettsburg in order to intercept the boat at Ashton; that the ferryboat at the latter place was seized and loaded down with armed citizens, and was made to signal the Granite State to stop; that the railroad ran very near the river, and the train containing the infuriated crowd from Catlettsburg was within easy range of the steamer bearing the troops and the prisoners; that the party on the ferryboat fired several rounds into the Granite State, as the bullet-marks in the steamer and two or three wounded soldiers can testify; that the crowd on the Kentucky and the Ohio shores fired at the troops; that the mob made no disorder their fire at either shore, although the crowds, being in range while the troops were firing at the ferry-boat, received a large share of the shots.

The commanding officers of the troops have the reputation of being cool-headed, experienced soldiers. It is possible and very likely that the soldiers became reckless, as nearly all troops do when once firing has been commenced; yet this does not draw the blame from the lawless crowd of citizens who openly made threats to use violence if necessary in capturing the prisoners from their protectors and cast it upon the guardians of the peace who were endeavoring to do their duty and obey orders. It may be that the latter strained their authority and acted unwisely. There may have been some excuse for this in the excitement of the hour, but there can be no possible excuse for the presence of the citizens who received the soldiers' fire at this particular time. Had they not been there their would have been no necessity for the unfortunate proceedings. As for the women and children, it is not customary for the entire population of one of these river towns to turn out simply to see a steamboat pass by. Each and every one of them knew, when they saw the preparations on shore, that there was going to be a fight, and morbid curiosity led them to the battle-ground.

Thus, divided of all sentimentality, the facts are about as follows: A Judge had done what he believed to be his duty; had expressed his fears that there would be an attempt made to thwart the law, and had done so in such a manner that the Governor and commander-in-chief had ordered out a sufficient number of State troops to see that the law was carried out; an attack was made upon the officers of the law in the fight followed, in which the attacking mob got the worst of it, and there was the usual accompaniment of disaster to innocent parties that always prevails in a riot. The soldiers, themselves mere pawns and playthings of the attacking party, no doubt shared with the latter the intense feeling of hostility toward the miserable culprits in their charge. But they were acting at that time as State officers, sworn to do their duty according to law and order, and they did it so far as they were capable. The lawless citizens were thwarted in their thirst for revenge, and their sympathizers shared with them in a deserved feeling against the military; but the more conservative ones will in time give reason a chance, and doubtless look at the matter in a different light from that in which they now view it. A just indignation at no excuse for violating constitution, law, and order. The indignation of the people should be turned toward the rash individuals who sought to defy the law in the face of powder, and their dupes and their apologists be held accountable for the disaster which was brought about as first offenders.

Since writing the above the official report of Maj. John Bell Bowler, commanding the battalion of soldiers, to Adjutant-General Nuckols, has arrived from Frankfort. The general tone of this report indicates that the officers and the troops behaved in a most unexceptionable manner, and that the firing was forced upon them by the mob, after the troops had tried in every way conceivable to avoid a collision. Maj. Allen says in his report: "I believe then that there was no use of God or man to justify me in compelling my men to stand as targets for lawless men to shoot at without returning their fire, and that we had already avoided a difficulty until it almost exceeded human nature to do the same. The contract for the purchase of this property is therefore complete and only remains to be fully executed, when the title shall be approved by the Attorney-General. The department was aware of the fact that only two of the three Commissioners acted in the examination of the several pieces of property offered for sale for this purpose, but as the two Commissioners agreed in the recommendation made the presence of the third would not have affected the result.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—439 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. The Boston Ideal Opera Company. "Patience."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Haverly Brothers in "Around the World in Eighty Days."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. George H. Adams in "Humpty-Dumpty."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Lawrence Barrett in "Francesca da Rimini."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. The Original Big Four Company.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Sedgwick street, corner of Division. "My Hebrew Friend."

Kohl & Middleton's Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather and light snow for the Upper Lake region today.

WASHINGTON gossip puts the Stalwart Gorham on the track for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice John C. New, not yet fully resigned.

ALASKAN Indians having captured two white men whom they refused to surrender, the United States revenue cutter Corwin shelled the native village and destroyed a number of canoes. Several Indians were killed and the prisoners were released.

AN old miser residing near Cincinnati, who has lived in hermit style for many years, mourns the loss of five $1,000 Government bonds, taken from him by a party of masked burglars who tortured the old man until he divulged the hiding-place of his treasure.

THE office of the United States Express Company at Lincoln, Ill., was burglarized on Friday night, and several parcels containing currency were carried off. A young man named McGlumphy, son of the President of the university at Lincoln, has been arrested for the theft.

OF the sermons preached in Chicago yesterday the most notable were those of Prof. Swing on "A Symmetrical Life," Dr. H. W. Thomas on "The Law of Social Equilibrium," and the Rev. Dr. Kennard on "Moral Aspects of Our City." Bishop Edward Sullivan preached a sermon to his old flock at Trinity Episcopal Church. The Rev. Henry M. Scudder, who has been called to Plymouth Congregational Church, preached his farewell sermon to his Brooklyn congregation yesterday.

THE invariable Captain of a brig engaged in the sugar trade appears to have turned his attention this year from sea-serpents to comets, and with highly successful results. One of him, just arrived at New York from Hayti, reports a comet needing several adjectives to fitly characterize its size and brilliancy and visible at 10 o'clock in the day. Under these circumstances the statement that the Haytiens are greatly alarmed over the appearance of the celestial visitor seems quite probable.

THE blessings of a reciprocity treaty, as viewed through the spectacles of one who largely benefits by its existence, were expounded yesterday by Mr. W. G. Irwin, of Honolulu, a member of the great sugar firm of Claus Spreckels & Co., of San Francisco and Honolulu. Mr. Irwin enters a square denial to the charge that a system of peonage exists in the Hawaiian Islands, and declares that the United States, and the Pacific coast especially, profits largely by the reciprocity treaty between this country and Mayor Colvin's friend, King Kalakaua.

TOLEDO, O., was all torn up yesterday over a very simple matter. A person representing himself to be an ex-priest of the Roman Catholic Church had announced by posters, pictorial handbills, and other means that he would lecture on the reasons why he left the Catholic communion. A mob gathered at the hall and blocked the streets in its vicinity, and threatened such dreadful things that the lecture had to be abandoned. The ex-reverend gentleman was booked at the police-station for safe-keeping, and the tempest in the Toledo puddle came to an end without any one being killed.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL furnishes his views on the recent election and the causes of Republican defeat. He blames the Republican party for the quarrels of the leaders and the selfishness of the politicians, and very kindly acquits President Arthur of having done much to help Folger in New York. In Col. Ingersoll's view Gen. Sherman will be the next President. In addition to informing the reporters why the Democracy carried the last election, Col. Ingersoll lectured before an immense audience at McVicker's Theatre yesterday afternoon, his subject being "Talmagian Theology."

A MISSIONER who has thoroughly examined into the charges made against Ex-Congressman John R. Lewis, of the Tenth Illinois District, that he made an improper agreement with Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, of Peoria, by which the Peoria Post-Office was located at Judge Puterbaugh's land, acquits Mr. Lewis of any collusion or crookedness in the matter. It seems, however, that a very stiff price was charged for the property, and that the location is hardly the most desirable that could have been selected. The story, whatever there may have been in it, had considerable effect on election-day.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

During the last six months there has been a vast amount of bluster and idle talk by Republicans on the stump and elsewhere about the firmness of purpose of the Republican party to maintain the present protective tariff; and there has been an equal amount of idle trash given to the public concerning the wickedness of certain people called "free-traders," who were endeavoring to reduce the wages of American labor. This kind of twaddle has ceased to influence votes or deceive any intelligent person. This was the sole logic in Pennsylvania and Ohio during last summer, and while the American workmen in the iron industry in those States lost $12,000,000 of wages under an abortive strike for 10 per cent increase of wages there were bills pending in Congress adding from 40 to 80 per cent to the protective taxation. The workmen took pains to defeat the reelection of the most of these protection agents. In Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, as well as in Illinois, this cry of protection fell dead and flat upon a people sick of its falsity and of its fraud. While the country was deluged with pamphlets glorifying what protection was doing to protect labor, Hubbell's committee was levying blackmail upon the wages of every man and woman to whom it could address a threat of dismissal from employment who did not yield to its demands.

The Republican party has a lease of public life in Congress which will expire in ninety days. Its majority of one, or probably a tie, in the Senate is subject to various accidents.

The folly of its waste of opportunity during the last year is now obvious. The Republicans in Congress, with a majority in both Houses, had the opportunity to revise the tariff, by simplifying its complicated provisions, reducing its monstrous exaggerations, and generally relieving it of its fatal characteristics. But the Republican majority in Congress cowardly avoided this duty; it shirked its responsibility, and, confessing a want of intelligent capacity for the work, referred it to a junketing commission to travel the country and work up an opinion opposed to any revision of a system of revenue which has no parallel for stupidity in any country.

This Republican Congress has ninety days of official life. It may in that time revise this tariff and measurably improve it. It may reduce the taxation invented in time of war; it may relieve manufactures from the prohibitions against exportation, and it may promote manufactures by relieving them of all taxation on their raw materials. Assuming that the Republican party as a whole is prepared to make less radical changes of the tariff than the opposition will be, the best thing that party can do is to take advantage of the brief time it has left to make those changes now, or, failing to do so, be prepared to have far more sweeping reforms made by the opposition party. The refusal or neglect of the Republicans at the last session to make any reduction of taxes, though there was a surplus revenue of $150,000,000 a year, added much to the general disgust and discontent of the country. A failure or neglect at this time to reduce the remorseless taxation will leave that work to be done on the eve of the Presidential election by the combined opposition to the Republican party, and the result cannot fail to impress the whole Nation.

There are too many headless statesmen in all parts of the country, who under the nonsensical talk of protecting the wages of men whose wages are largely confiscated by useless taxation on the necessities of life failed to appreciate the intelligence of the country. Their places will be filled in the next Congress by men anxious and impatient to relieve the country of taxes levied to prosecute a war which ended nearly twenty years ago. Better for the party that it do this work itself than leave it to the opposition on the eve of a Presidential election to demolish that scheme of oppressive taxation which can find no apology, excuse, or justification, and is condemned by every rational man in the land.

ROYAL ROADS TO WEALTH.

That any enterprise which offers enormous profits is almost certain to be a swindle is an easy lesson in finance. One would suppose that the countless exposures in the newspapers of the Board of Trade "coöperative" concerns, which promise "subscribers" profits ranging from 25 to 100 per cent, would have warned off the gullible public. But human credulity is a vein apparently that is never worked out, and becomes more of a bonanza the more the operator throws aside all the considerations of mercy and fair play that restrain most men.

Despite the universal circulation through the press of the exposures of every kind of confidence-game from counterfeit money and snide jewelry to rotten banking, there are always plenty of victims for every kind of bait thrown to folly. Even Boston women put hundreds of thousands of dollars into Mrs. Howe's savings-bank, which paid more interest in a month than the old-fashioned banks could afford in a year, and which made it a condition that its depositors should have no male advisers. There are always people to believe the golden prospectuses of these royal roads to wealth. And consequently there is always some alluring scheme tempting the cupidity of the greedy or the silly.

Chicago is a great nursery for these predatory enterprises. There is a constant outflow of these golden prospectuses and a constant inflow of the gold itself. It seems hopeless to look for any such growth of shrewdness on the part of the people that they will see through these illusive frauds. They will continue to the end of time willing to trade off good money for bad promises.

All through the West the farmers and the inhabitants of the villages and small towns are speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade through the medium of concerns which will receive any sum no matter how small, and guarantee to make any profit, no matter how large. These swindlers used to advertise themselves as commission houses. But that is not now the fashionable cloak. The newest thing is the mutual coöperative plan. Any one who sends in $10 becomes a shareholder, and entitled to his proportion of the total profits. It is wonderful where the greenhorns come from who intrust their money to men who assert, as one of these "mutual coöperative" firms does, that in seventeen weeks they made $80.65 for every $10 shareholder. But they come from somewhere.

The Town of Pana in this State has been devastated as by a cyclone by its investments in one of these "funds." A small venture made by one of the local tradesmen was permitted to be successful. In one month he made 50 per cent; in the next 68 per cent. He let all his friends into the secret. They dipped in, and all made. When the trap was full the investments, which had been going all right, began to go all wrong, the trap was sprung, and the Mutual Coöperative Fund had everything, and the Town of Pana was minus all its spare cash.

A town in Michigan is now worked in the same crafty way by one of these concerns. Soon it will be in mourning like Pana. The East as well as the West victimizes itself by this haste to be rich. The citizens of Amherst in Massachusetts invested about all their savings with a Colorado syndicate, who were going to give every subscriber a bonanza. This enterprise must have been on the "mutual coöperative" plan, for when it ended all the citizens had was experience, and the Colorado agents had all their capital.

The man of the world will waste no sympathy on these green and greedy provincials. He knows the ropes too well to invest on the mutual coöperative plan. He fights the tiger all by himself on the Board of Trade or the New York Stock Exchange, and if he loses his money, as he often does, he knows that it goes to a great wheat cornerer or a railroad king, and not to a petty swindler.

A BIG HEAD IN BUFFALO.

The speech of Grover Cleveland, Democratic Governor-elect of New York, at the jollification in Buffalo Saturday night, exhibited some symptoms of dizziness on his part. He has never been accustomed to looking down from great hights. His good fortune till now has been to be pretty steadily occupied in looking up. It doesn't make a man dizzy to look up. When Mr. Cleveland begins to speak of the New York election as if it were a great triumph for him personally and for the Democratic party we are painfully reminded of another Mayor who has allowed his inordinate vanity and egotism to get the better of his good sense. Cleveland has mistaken effects for causes. When he glorifies the Democratic party for the results of Tuesday he shows that he is weak, foolish, and capable of being very absurd. The Democrats didn't elect him—the Republicans did. He was merely an expedient, a club in the hands of honest Republicans to chastise the insolence and the corruption of the Administration machine.

If the Saratoga Convention had nominated Gov. Cornell, Cleveland wouldn't have been elected—he wouldn't even have been nominated. It was only after the agents of the National Administration by forgery and corruption had succeeded in taking the nomination from an honest and upright Governor and throwing it as a gift at the feet of Jay Gould that the Democrats thought of nominating Cleveland. He was exactly suited for their purposes—an inoffensive, easy-going man of negative qualities, who could offend no faction of any party by anything that he had done or left undone. He was simply nominated by the Democrats as a man whom Independent Republicans could vote for without self-stultification. That he was so voted for by droves of Republicans is abundantly proved by the 200,000 majority that he received. No further argument is required to prove it, for no party candidate ever received such a majority before.

Cleveland was not in fact a Democratic candidate at all; he was a fusion candidate, having the support of all the Garfield Republicans as well as of the Democrats. His election came to him by default. He was like the lawyer that Storrs once spoke of—"powerful in taking a default."

But Cleveland need not imagine that elections will always be carried in New York by default. We sincerely hope that he will recover from his attack of vertigo and come down to the plane of common sense at an early day. The fate of poor Lucius Robinson, who served one term as Governor of New York and has never been heard of since, should be a warning to him. Col. Ingersoll hits the nail on the head in an interview reported in another part of this paper. On being asked, "Will Cleveland loom up for the Democratic Presidential nomination?" Ingersoll replied: "I think Mr. Cleveland has loomed as much as he ever will." This puts the truth in a nutshell.

WHY VANDERBILT SOLD HIS BONDS.

Mr. Vanderbilt has just sold $10,000,000 of his 4 per cents. Shortsighted gossips say that he has done so to get the funds with which to pay for the Nickel-Plate. They forget that one of the first duties of Gov. Cleveland of New York will be the appointment of a Railroad Commission.

It is Mr. Vanderbilt's habit, as he himself explained in the charming personal reminiscences with which he favored our reporter, to buy railroad commissions, anti-monopolists, or any other useful species of politician. Gov. Cornell was not given the appointment of the commission, as the railroad politicians were afraid of him. The man who could outwit the sharpest Wall street speculators in a "blind pool" was not to be trusted. Such a contingency as that they might not be able to elect any Republican candidate they should put up never occurred to these not always infallible manipulators. But it has come.

A Democratic Governor has been elected, who will of course appoint a Democratic commission. The Democrats are hungry, for they have been out of office a long while. The railroads are rich, very rich. Tammany will need a great deal of money to prepare for the Presidential contest. It is perfectly obvious that under these circumstances there are no offices that will yield more richly than the Railroad Commissionerships.

Everything will be done with the best feeling. When the Railroad Commissioners are appointed, they will call upon Mr. Vanderbilt for "a voluntary contribution," and will thus be enabled to respond in the handsomest manner when the Democratic Hubbell, whoever he may be, calls upon them as party servants for their "voluntary contributions."

Mr. Vanderbilt's promptitude in selling his bonds as soon as the result of the election was known shows that, like Davy Crockett's coon, he is willing to "come down" without needless violence. It is to be hoped that the Commissioners will not allow themselves to be outdone in courtesy, and will be content with $10,000,000, which they can easily see is equal to a 2 per cent assessment on $500,000,000, the probable amount of Mr. Vanderbilt's private fortune. It would be bad policy for the Democrats to begin their civil-service reform by demanding more than 2 per cent, which even Jay Hubbell was satisfied with.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

We publish this morning the full text of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Prince vs. the City of Quincy. In 1873 the City of Quincy made a contract with Prince for the construction of water-works and their operation. The contract, and of course the indebtedness, was to continue thirty years, accompanied by annual payments. After some years it was pleaded for the city that at the time this contract was made the City of Quincy was indebted otherwise to an amount exceeding the limitation of 5 per cent on the taxable value of the assessed property within its limits. After a regular series of litigation the Supreme Court declares the orginal contract was not constitutional, and therefore void.

A correspondent complains that this decision is strangely oppressive upon the City of Quincy, and upon all other municipalities in Illinois, and calculated so to limit and contract their execution of municipal affairs as to paralyze them.

This is not a new question in this city. After the break-down of credit under the panic of 1873, when brought face to face with the direct issue of taxation or economy, there was a terrible struggle in Chicago to maintain the credit system, and hence the previous system of borrowing money and incurring debt was continued. It required several decisions of the Supreme Court to bring our City Government to a realization of the fact that the time of hard-pan had come, that the day of running City Governments on the credit plan had gone by, and that expenditure was necessarily limited to cash in the Treasury. Though these decisions were considered fatal to City Governments and wild predictions as to the effects were made, the wisdom and the justice of the decisions of the court have been fully realized. City Governments have been brought to a knowledge that the provision in the Constitution limiting their powers to create debt is a most wise and excellent one, and that the firmness of the court in enforcing it has been most fortunate. The decision in the case of Prince is but a repetition substantially of a dozen other decisions in cases involving the same questions, and may be considered as the settled law of this State. However unfortunate it may prove to individuals it cannot but be regarded as a wise protection to municipalities against the recklessness and ignorance of their Governments.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFEAT.

There is undoubtedly a general conviction throughout the country that President Arthur was the worst-beaten man in the late election. This popular impression has reached the Administration, and there is a very evident effort to remove it. Inspired dispatches are sent out from Washington disavowing any Administration interference in the New York election, and the Democratic papers are willing to assist the President in counteracting the prevailing theory of his responsibility for the late defeat, because it would be better for their party if the disaster to the Republicans could be attributed to disintegration and decay than to have it charged upon any one man or faction. Consequently a couple of the leading journals of New York City (not Republican) print articles which are designed to relieve Mr. Arthur from the responsibility which the people have put upon him, and the cue will be taken by Democratic newspapers generally. The few remaining newspapers in the country pledged to the fortunes of the so-called Stalwart faction will follow instructions issued from Washington and supplement the efforts of the Democratic press to acquit Mr. Arthur of all blame for the Republican defeat that has been sustained.

President Arthur and his friends will not be able by these or any other methods to evade the responsibility which the late election has imposed. Not only are the external evidences all against them, but a rapid review of Mr. Arthur's political career since his inauguration as President will be sufficient to account for the revulsion of public sentiment which has swept over the country.

When Mr. Arthur entered upon the duties of President he enjoyed the sympathy and good will of the American people. The shock of President Garfield's assassination had largely subsided, and Mr. Arthur had conducted himself with so much decorum and discretion during Garfield's long prostration as to conquer popular respect. It was generally felt that his position was embarassing and that the early part of his Administration would be peculiarly trying; consequently, the tendency of press and people was to encourage him. He seemed from the outset to misconstrue the popular temper in this regard; he accepted the apparent favor with which he was regarded as a tribute to him personally, and he began to arrange his affairs with a view to a distinct policy from that which had been pursued by his predecessor, and apparently with the project of a second term constantly before his eyes. Radical changes were made in the Cabinet. A statesman of great ability, peculiar fitness, and thoroughly American ideas, made room in the State Department for one of the fossils of the Grant period. An expert in the Post-Office Department gave way to an antiquated politician. A live and successful Secretary of the Treasury stepped aside in favor of a gentleman who had no other claim upon that important office than that which a residence in New York and identification with the Stalwart faction gave him. An issue had been made at the beginning of Garfield's term over this very office, and it had been determined to the great gratification of the people that it should be saved from the contamination of Wall street influences. At the earliest practicable moment Mr. Arthur reversed Garfield's wise judgment on this point, and the control of the finances was placed in the hands of a New-Yorker. The other changes in the Cabinet, the departments, and the civil service generally proceeded upon the same theory of strengthening the minority faction with which the President had been identified. In this design the climax seemed to have been reached when Mr. Conkling, who had been repudiated by his own State and condemned by the country, was appointed to the Supreme Bench, and thus given an opportunity to reject the place and treat the President, the Senate, and the Supreme Court with something very like scorn. But Mr. Arthur accepted all this as if it had been prearranged, and he was not less devoted than before to Mr. Conkling's faction and the latter's policy of hate and revenge.

When the time came for making up the issues and selecting the candidates for the State elections in the fall the President placed himself, his influence, and the patronage at his command entirely at the service of the bosses. Conkling in New York and Cameron in Pennsylvania had each his own end to work out. In Pennsylvania it was essential to Cameron to sustain himself against the popular antagonism which his dictation had aroused. He would make no concession to public sentiment. He was determined to rule with a high head and a strong arm. The President gave the Pennsylvania boss *carte blanche* in the use and manipulation of Government patronage for his own ends. In New York the Stalwart efforts centered upon the crushing of Gov. Cornell. There were three reasons for getting Cornell out of the way. One was because he had declined to aid Conkling in the latter's effort to secure a reelection after his splenetic resignation from the Senate. Another was because Cornell as Governor had vetoed certain Gould schemes for robbing the people by relieving his corporations from taxation. The third was because Cornell, if elected Governor for a second term, might become "a bigger man than Arthur" and come up as New York's favorite son. These reasons impelled Arthur, in addition to his natural and habitual affiliation with the Stalwart faction, to interfere directly in New York State politics. The machine, lubricated by forgery and fraud, was run to beat Cornell and nominate an Administration candidate. The effect of the policy has been emphasized in a manner not to be mistaken. Nearly 200,000 Republicans voted against the Republican ticket in order to rebuke the interference of the National Administration, and it was Mr. Arthur rather than Mr. Folger—the President rather than his Secretary—who was defeated in his own State.

Of course there were other incidents of the late campaign which operated adversely to Republican success. The reverses in the Western States are largely traceable to the agitation of coercive temperance. Popular disapproval of the River and Harbor steal affected individual candidates in some cases, but not in all. But the general apathy, unrest, and discontent among Republican voters was due in the main to the feeling that the National Administration and its surroundings are not in accord with the best political sentiment of the country, while the disaster made up of the defeats in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts was due directly to the President's avowed sympathy and active alliance with the Stalwart faction and the party bosses.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA read a paper before the New York Historical Society a few evenings ago, designed to prove that the bones of Christopher Columbus still lie in the Cathedral of San Domingo. At the conclusion of Mr. Shea's reading Chief-Justice Charles P. Daly said that when he was in Spain recently he bought a silver box that was probably owned by Columbus; and that he visited the Convent of St. Francis, where the remains of the great discoverer rested until their transfer (in 1513) to the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevas, whence they were taken (in 1536) to San Domingo. The Judge, after dwelling upon the triumphal return of Columbus from what he believed to have been the discovery of a western route to the Indies, spoke with deep pathos of the discoverer's subsequent return in irons to Spain. "And now," the Judge continued, "after the birthplace of Columbus has been under discussion for three centuries, there is still uncertainty as to his final resting-place." The Judge was, however, inclined to agree with Mr. Shea that the weight of testimony is, that the remains that were taken with great pomp from the Cathedral of San Domingo, and deposited in the Cathedral of Havana in 1796, were those of either Bartolommeo, the discoverer's brother, or Luis, the grandson of Christopher Columbus.

THE New York *Sun*—Dana's paper—has begun a campaign to make Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, the next Speaker. The New York *Herald* thinks poorly of the *Sun*'s candidate, and gives some reasons for opposing him:

> So far as tariff and tax reform go we are not aware that Mr. Randall, either while he was Speaker or since, distinguished himself for their advocacy. He made a trimming and milk-and-water speech last session on the Tariff Commission bill, and voted for the bill, the sole purpose of which was, as he and everybody else knew, to delay and defeat tariff and tax reform. When, as Speaker, he nominated the committee, he so framed that on Ways and Means, which has charge of revenue matters, that the committee was absolutely useless and powerless for reform during the whole Congress of two years. He did this very ingeniously, to be sure. The committee looked all right, but whenever those of its members who wanted to reform the tariff and tax system tried to do something they found that Mr. Randall had provided a sufficient number of men on the committee who on various excuses prevented anything being done. Nor do we remember that since Mr. Randall has left the chair he has taken any prominent stand for the abolition of the internal-revenue system, which, in common with the *Sun*, we regard as the first practical and necessary step to both tax and civil-service reform.

LUCY HOOPER, in a letter from Paris to a Philadelphia paper, says: "I was recently told by an English lady a romantic and melancholy story relative to the death of the Prince Imperial. She said that the luckless youth had fallen passionately in love with a young English girl of surpassing beauty, the daughter of a London tradesman. His love was returned, but the girl was as virtuous as she was fair, and the Empress greatly feared that her son would do what he threatened—namely: bestow his hand on this low-born maiden. When his mother remonstrated with him, he turned upon her with some home-truths respecting the Montijo family, and the difference in rank between herself and his father. And so the Empress planned for him that fatal expedition with the English army which ended in so tragic a fashion. Among the articles taken from the poor boy's dead body, and brought to his mother, was a picture in a small morocco case which he had worn upon his breast, and which was stained with his life-blood. It was the portrait of the girl that he had loved."

ONE of the curious trades of Paris, illustrating the way in which appearances may be kept up, is described by a contributor to the *Monitour*. "If you pay a visit," he writes, "to the neighborhood of the Chateau d'Eau, you will see in some of the adjacent streets the notice, 'Poissons rouges en location,' posted up in the windows of the bird-sellers' shops. One day, while I was studying this notice, rather exercised as to its meaning, a *bonne* appeared with a small zinc pail, which the proprietor of the shop dipped into a tank at his side, and drew it thence filled with a dozen gold-fish. When the *bonne* had taken her departure, I stepped in, and asked for the dealer the meaning of the episode I had just witnessed. He said the woman had been in the habit of hiring a dozen gold-fish for the little pond in her master's garden every Saturday evening. 'It seems to me,' I remarked, 'that it would be much cheaper to buy the fish altogether.' 'No doubt. But, you see, there is no water in the pond, except on the days when the pump works, and, as it breaks down pretty often, the fish would be always dying.'"

MONEY will not accomplish everything, it appears, even though one possesses as much of it as does Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington. That well-known philanthropic millionaire wished a short time ago—so says a Washington paper—to enlarge the Arlington Hotel in that city, and accordingly sent a note to Mrs. Freeman, who owns a fine brown-stone house adjoining it, asking what value she placed on her property, and offering to send her his check for the amount. But great was his chagrin on receiving a reply to the effect that Mrs. Freeman had for a long time wished to have a larger flower-garden; and that, if Mr. Corcoran would kindly denote the value he placed upon the Arlington Hotel property, it would afford her great pleasure to send him her check for the amount. And now they say Mr. Corcoran has abandoned his ideas of hotel-management.

THE electric light is not the only rival which invention has raised up against coal-gas. A company, with $2,000,000 capital, has just been organized to make gas by the decomposition of steam and liquid hydro-carbon on highly-heated lime. The operation produces almost pure hydrogen, which, being carbureted, results in a gas of between thirty and fifty candle-power. The process, which was discovered by a French chemist and improved by a Polish one, is said to be economical, and it is hoped that the gas will supersede coal for running engines, and possibly in domestic heating and cookery. It is made without coal-oil being used in its preparation. Some New York gas companies are proposing to substitute it for the ordinary article; and, if half that is told of it proves true, it is destined to work great modifications in various operations connected with light and heat.

A FOREIGN medical journal mentions the case of a lady suffering from cramps in the stomach, and to whom something less than a drop of 1 per cent alcoholic solution of nitro-glycerine was given. In two minutes the pulse fell from 140 to 50, a clammy sweat covered the patient's features, and she became senseless. Stimulants to the nose, and brandy, were quickly administered, and in about three minutes more she began to recover; the pain was completely gone, and did not return all that night or the following day. While under the effect of the singular substance in question the patient felt, as she subsequently stated, like two persons, and so strong was this impression that, though entirely rational in her conversation and composed as usual in her manner, she could not dispossess herself of the illusion.

A CONGRESS has been sitting in Saragossa, Spain, to discuss the best means of combatting the phylloxera. The insect has caused extensive ravages in the north of Portugal, and the Provinces of Estramadura, Malaga, and Catalonia, in Spain, despite the severe legislation which enforces the isolation of infected vineyards, the destruction of tainted plants, and other precautions. The opinion of the wine-growers was divided on the question of American wines and on the remedies for the phylloxera. France, since the phylloxera has ravaged half of her vineyards, has imported yearly since 1877 from 87,000,000 to 106,000,000 gallons of Spanish wines, chiefly for her own home-consumption. She only exports to England a little over 7,000,000 gallons, and to the rest of Europe and America hardly three times that quantity.

A GERMAN newspaper presents a singular statement in regard to diminished altitudes—the Andes, it appears, showing a sensible decline. According to this statement Quito was found by La Condamine, in 1745, to be 9,500 feet above the sea: Humboldt, in 1803, could only make 9,570 feet of it, or twenty-six less; Boussingault, in 1831, was surprised to find the measurement show only 9,567 feet; Orton, in 1867, found it reduced to 9,350 feet; and Reuss and Stubel ascertained, as late as 1870, that it had actually shrunk to 9,355 feet. Quito, it seems, had sunk 245 feet in 125 years; Pichincha 218 feet in the same period—the remarkable fact appears, from definite determinations, that its crater had sunk not less than 425 feet during the last twenty-six years—and Antisana 155 feet in sixty-four years.

HUGH HASTINGS, awful Stalwart, says: "The Democrats have a golden opportunity, and they know it. They have only to possess their souls in patience for two years, and they can take what they please. It is quite certain they will pass no River and Harbor bill like that President Arthur had to veto, and they are likely to make a most pretentious parade of their determination to curtail public expenditures by whittling at the appropriations, and leaving deficiences to be made up after the Presidential election. They will put on a most reform air until the next Presidential election, and then they will let themselves out or into the Treasury, rather, up to their ears and have a jolly good time of it while the money lasts."

LIEUT. HEALY of the United States steamer Corwin, in his report of the vessel's progress on her cruise in the Arctic Ocean along the coast of Alaska, recommends that something be done to reward the natives of that frozen region for the kindness and hospitality manifested by them toward shipwrecked and distressed navigators. This he urges both on the ground that it will simply be showing decent gratitude, and that it will at the same time insure the continuance of the favors so vitally important to castaways in the bleak and sterile North.

THOMAS N. DOUTNEY, a "temperance" revivalist, has been holding meetings in a tent at Providence. Several weeks ago he held up an emaciated baby before an audience, and said that it was actually starving, its mother having neglected it while on a spree. The exhibit of one of the evils of intemperance induced several persons to sign the pledge. Now comes an account of the infant's death. None of the reformers saved it from starvation. It was left with its mother, who turned it over to a "baby-farmer," and the Coroner says it died for lack of nourishment.

GOV. STEPHENS of Georgia, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by a lady friend in Washington, wrote recently that he was in his usual health; that the wife of his nephew, Mr. John A. Stephens, would preside for him at the Governor's mansion; and that two other nieces, who are attending school at Atlanta, will make their home with him also—so he can dispense hospitality, as he has always done, to ladies as well as gentlemen.

THERE was a complete reversal of the Garfield vote in Chautauqua County, New York, at the late election. A dispatch says:

> JAMESTOWN, Nov. 9.—Chautauqua County gives Cleveland 1,500 majority. It gave Garfield 3,000 majority. The Town of Ellicott, which gave Garfield 1,000 majority, gives Cleveland 500 majority and Carroll 1,504 majority. The county ticket is Republican by the usual large majorities.

IN the Church of St. Bonaventure, at Lyons, France, a few weeks ago, an elderly man ascended the altar, snatched the chalice from the priest's hand, and threw it down, exclaiming, "It is time to put a stop to this farce." He was arrested.

A NEBRASKA widow bequeathed $300 to the first widow in the Town of Lincoln who should secure a husband after her death; and just forty minutes after this became known a claimant appeared.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"I see that the President has appointed a day for general thanksgiving. Just now I am long on days and short on thanks."—*Folger.*

A Pennsylvania inventor has evolved a new rat-trap, in one end of which is a mirror. Male rats will have a poor chance to get into this trap.

A corpse is said to have turned over in its coffin at West Brighton, N. Y., last Tuesday evening. Perhaps the deceased was some relation to Mr. Folger.

A cablegram says that Tennyson's new play, "The Promise of May," was a miserable fiasco. Mr. Tennyson will have the sympathy of real-estate agents.

George Alfred Townsend says that Ballard Smith is one of the best political correspondents in the country. The cause of Gath's enmity towards Mr. Smith is not known.

A solicitor in England has obtained a verdict of $10,000 against a town as compensation for personal injuries, caused by drinking impure water supplied by the corporation. Lawyers cannot be too careful about drinking water.

Mr. New, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told a reporter that the stories concerning his contemplated resignation did not contain a word of truth. As Mr. New is an Indiana man it is difficult to see why this statement should have been made.

Duclerc, the French Premier, has informed the Porte that France denies the temporal sovereignty of the Sultan over Tunis, and only admits the Caliph's spiritual control over Tunisian Mussulmans. France evidently desires to give the Caliph an easy job.

Utah has passed a law making wives felons, punishable by five years' imprisonment and a fine of $500, if they "destroy or dispose of" their husband's property. There will be more old clothes and less white china dogs with blue ears in Utah hereafter.

Not long ago, according to a French paper, one of the workmen employed by the French Government in its tobacco factory at Lyons was fined for violating the rules of the institution. This so enraged his fellow-laborers that they seized the manager and attempted to avenge their comrade by throwing the manager into the river. People who have unsuccessfully ransacked France for soap will appreciate the extent of this outrage.

To love thee! O, to love thee day by day,
To stand in thy dear presence, passion-stirred,
Yet give no sign by glance or whispered word,
Till the tried heart can search the will obey:
And oft as thou shalt cross my darkened way,
For one brief moment feel the thrilling touch
Of the dear fingers I have loved so much,
Nor give one longing, loving impulse sway—
These are the sad restrictions that reveal
More clear than all set words of common speech
The strange, cold verdict that has no appeal
Where Fate designs a bitter truth to teach—
That in all time thou art, through wo and woal,
Forever and forever out of reach!
—*From the French of John Kelly.*

PERSONALS.

The Hon. B. B. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, and his wife almost always attend Col. Ingersoll's Saturday evening receptions in Washington, where they are welcome and popular guests.

John G. Whittier and his relatives will occupy this winter nearly all the front rooms on the second floor of the Winthrop Hotel, Boston. Mrs. Celia Thaxter and her family have rooms on the floor above.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who has just been inaugurated as Governor of Georgia, writes that he is in his usual health. His niece, Mrs. John A. Stephens, will preside for him at the Governor's mansion, and two other nieces, now attending school in Atlanta, will make their home with him.

The title of the handsomest officer in Washington is awarded to a Commodore who resides on Connecticut avenue, near the English Legation. He is about 53 years old, but has the flesh-coloring and bright eyes of 23. His hair and beard are a soft iron-gray, and his figure as erect and agile as in his midshipman days.

Dr. C. Wesselhoeft, of Boston, who was called in on Monday to consult with other physicians in Mr. A. Bronson Alcott's case, expressed the opinion that the patient would gradually fail and at the end pass away almost unconsciously. How for distant the end might be he did not attempt to predict, but he had little hope of the patient's rallying in any substantial measure.

The death is announced in New Orleans of Mr. Adrien de Leon, a representative of one of the oldest Creole families of that city. Years ago he was an officer in the United States navy, and was married to the daughter of Mr. R. J. Walker, President Polk's Secretary of the Treasury. She was afterward divorced from him, and is now the wife of Attorney-General Brewster.

WASHINGTON.

Chilians Have Again Become Insolent Toward the United States.

Figuring on the Causes of the Decline of American Shipping.

Gorham as Secretary of the Treasury—A Chicago Millionaire Buying Real Estate.

CHILI AND PERU.

THE DIGNITY OF THE UNITED STATES AGAIN INSULTED BY CHILIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—It is by no means certain that the Administration has heard the last of the Chili-Peru business. Friends of the Peruvian side of the question are circulating information that the Chilians have again become insolent towards the United States, and that they have snubbed the United States Minister, who was making efforts to promote peace. The story goes that the Chilians invited President Garcia Calderon, last September, to go with the United States Minister, Dr. Logan, to Angol to confer with the Peruvian captives there as to some basis of peace. The Peruvian exiles agreed to abide by any decision reached by Calderon. Calderon offered to permit Dr. Logan to dictate the terms on which to accept the

ARBITRATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

but the Chilian authorities have refused to permit the opinion of the United States to be considered. They demand not only the cession of all the territory containing guano deposits, but also possession of the Peruvian cities of Arica and Tacna. Furthermore, that Chili has threatened to negotiate with the dictator Pierola if Calderon shall decline to accept the terms. The Chilian Minister here, Mr. Godoy, soon expects Pierola in Washington. It is the purp

...NGTON.

...e Again Become ... Toward the ...d States.

...he Causes of the ... of American ...ipping.

...tary of the Treasury ... Millionaire Buy... ...al Estate.

...AND PERU. ...E UNITED STATES AGAIN ... BY CHILIANS. ...to The Chicago Tribune. ...C., Nov. 12.—It is by no ... the Administration has ... the Chili-Peru business. ...ruvian side of the ques... ...ng information that the ... become insolent towards ...nd that they have snubbed ...linister, who was making ... peace. The story goes ...invited President Garcia ...tember, to go with the ...ister, Dr. Logan, to An... ...h the Peruvian captives ...basis of peace. The Pe... ...d to abide by any decision ...on. Calderon offered to ... to dictate the terms on ...e

...F THE UNITED STATES. ...thorities have refused to ... of the United States to ...ney demand not only the ...erritory containing guano ...possession of the Peruvian ...d Tacna. Furthermore, ...atened to negotiate with ...a if Calderon shall decline ...a. The Chilian Minister ... soon expects Pierola in ... the purpose of the friends ...of the correspondence of ...s Government, in the ex... will show that Chili has ...g to the United States.

...AN SHIPPING. ...S OF ITS DECLINE. ...to The Chicago Tribune. ...D. C., Nov. 12.—The joint ...ed by Congress to investi... the decline of American ...s week. The theory of the ... the time of its informal ...adjournment of Congress, ... members should devote ... the recess to a special ...estion. A series of ques... to persons supposed to be ... subject, and some answers ..., but those who have paid ...he matter here think that ... member of the committee ...he subject during the vaca... ...inion that he will meet the ... complete scheme based ...tions. Mr. Page, the Chil... the committee, is not ex... ... very jubilant frame of

...RN REPORT. ...T WAS REALLY RAISED. ...D. C., Nov. 11.—The No... ...rt of the Department of ...s planting later and re... ...eral than for several years. ... July 1 was discouraging, ...e in values of grain. Since ...s been steadily favorable ...d ripening and deferred ...rowing period of fully the ...The condition July 1 aver... ... August, the same in Sep... ... October. Last year the ... 90 in July to 60 in Octo... ...ss of over 450,000,000 bush... ...lly realized. The depart...

...REE TESTS ...roduced—viz.: comparative ...per, yield per acre returned ... December, and the total ...red with the total of the ...October. The highest indi... ...gregate was 1,630,000,000 ...stated that later returns of ...ely reduce but cannot ma... ...his result. The present re... ...akes the general average ...e bushels per acre, which ...um yield, confirming the ... That the heavy produce... ...80 cannot be approached ...favorable circumstances—a ...eight and one-tenth bushe... ...eturns make the aggregate

...00,000 BUSHELS. ...n millions of bushels is: ... New York, 21; New Jer... ...rginia, 41; Delaware, 3; ...rginia, 35; North Carolina, ..., 16; Georgia, 33; Florida, ...Mississippi, 25; Louisiana, ...Arkansas, 35; Tennessee, 69; ...; Kentucky, 78; Ohio, 89; ...diana, 90; Illinois, 209; ...innesota, 21; Iowa, 186; ...ansas, 151; Nebraska, 31. ...crop is superior throughout ... falls below the standard ...eighteen States and Terri... ...point below in Michigan, ...e in Nevada, five in Indi... ...d sixty-six in New Jersey, ... nine in New York, ten in ... New Mexico, fifteen in ...d Iowa, sixteen in Dako... ...Minnesota, and twenty-two ...oman correspondents think ...be better determined by the ...of product than is possible ...years the December return ...st. It is improbable that ...ed the above figures.

...NOTES. ...RETARY OF THE TREASURY. ...to The Chicago Tribune. ...D. C., Nov. 12.—The latest ...orge C. Gorham, editor of ...Publican, is to succeed John ...nt Secretary of the Treas...

...AN OLD ORDINANCE. ...y enforced in Georgetown ...f the Common Council of ...s the sale of anything ex... ...nes, and fresh fish on Sun...

...SICK. ...eral Barnes and Dr. Wood... ...d States army, two of the ...sident Garfield, are quite ...d is very low.

...GO MILLIONAIRE. ...writers have the following ...id. Leiter & Co., Chicago, ...ge and pleasant dwelling ...are owned by the widow of ...wanted to rent a house, but ...o buy, as his offer of $1,000 ... months for a certain fur... ...ch he fancied was refused. ...uld have it for a year at ... no less period.

...TAVUS GOWARD, ...tly appointed Consul-Gen... ...ill soon leave for his post ...stop in England and Paris ...e State Department.

...TOM OSBORN, ...ed States Minister to Bue... ...on leave for his post. ...dinner to the British Min...

...LATOR LOGAN ...his week.

...AR ROUTES. ...of Gov. Wells, the special ...overnment in the star-route ...tion, that the Government ... Fall and omitted from it ...ch rejected upon the De... ...ce and the conduct of the ...e prosecution, is likely to ...ention. It is reported that ...eived examination, will prove ...iver and insist that a pro... ...shall be had.

...TRICK'S PARISH. ...from Associated Press. ...D. C., Nov. 12.—A petition ...ge of 7,000 members of St.

Patrick's Parish has been placed in the hands of a committee of ten, to be by them presented to Archbishop Gibbons, of the Baltimore Diocese. The petition protests against the transfer of Father J. A. Walters, of St. Patrick's Parish, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

MR. HENRY GEORGE

delivered a lecture tonight under the auspices of the Federation of Labor. During the course of his remarks, Mr. George called attention to the alarming growth in strength of railroad corporations, and recommended as the only practicable check thereto the absorption of their property by the Government. In the results of the recent elections Mr. George saw promise of a revulsion in popular feeling which would result in bringing forward great industrial and economic principles. Invitations to be present had been extended to the President and members of his Cabinet, but none of them attended.

OFF FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Attorney-General Brewster and Mr. Brewster-Cameron, of the Department of Justice, left Washington for Philadelphia this afternoon.

INDEPENDENCE IN GEORGIA "GONE UP."

Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Independence in Georgia seems to have retired from business permanently, and Alexander Stephens seems to have caught on to the old Democratic ark again in time to save himself from wet feet, at least. I met Emory Speer on the street today, but he had little to say concerning his own and Felton's defeat. Both were running as Independents. Speer is a young man of wealth, education, culture, and strong ambition. Indeed, he fully believed at one time that he was the coming Southern man upon whom all parties would unite for President. As a consequence he feels his defeat very bitterly, and will not talk about it except to say he cannot see how it happened. His independence of Democratic control in the House did much to defeat him; but his loss will not be felt in the House, as he was of importance to no party, and his conceit led him into idiosyncrasies of speech and action that frequently made him a subject for remark and ridicule. His defeat, however, marks the death of Independence in Georgia, and indicates the solidity of the Bourbons again.

AMUSEMENTS.

Australian Theatricals.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll yesterday received a call at the Grand Pacific from Mr. Morris Greenwall, of Sydney and Melbourne, Australia. After the gentlemen had held a brief conference, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Greenwall at the Palmer, where he is stopping, and asked him as to an alleged rumor that he was endeavoring to secure Col. Ingersoll to deliver a series of lectures in Australia. Mr. Greenwall said that the report was a correct one, and that there was no use in denying the fact. He showed to THE TRIBUNE representative a batch of letters and introductions from prominent men, which proves Mr. Greenwall to be a person of responsibility. He is also authorized to contract for desirable attractions for the Theatres Royal at Sydney and Melbourne. "The people there," said he, "don't want to witness tragic or Shakspearean plays. They want something to laugh at. But the attractions which I would like to secure can make as much and more money here in the States, so that there is no object for them taking a trip so far away from home. Take Lotta, Mary Anderson, and ladies of like attraction, they can make more money here, and I am thus debarred from securing them. Frank Mayo told me when I talked to him of getting talented young women to go to Australia that it was no use, for there was too much of a demand for them here. But what our people want is something to laugh at, but they want ability with it. Sheridan has been playing in Melbourne to empty benches for five weeks, so you can see that Shakspeare is not in demand there. But light plays do well there, and American actors would find it pleasant and profitable to visit Australia during their rest. 'Youth' played to £175 a night, and 'Lights o' London' to from £160 to £170 a night. 'Tambo Major' played 101 nights in Melbourne to an average of £190 a night. Jennie Lee played to a business of £1,200 per week clear for nine weeks at the Princess Theatre, Melbourne, under Williamson & Musgrove's management. Anything good will run in Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney from six to eight weeks, but it has got to be good to do that. Williamson, Garner & Musgrove produce in their theatres plays equally as good, if not better, in point of scenery and wardrobe than they are produced on an average in the States, and will give stars and combinations as good terms, if they have the ability, as any theatrical managers in the world. When I left 'Olivet 'had been produced, and also 'Madame Favart,' the wardrobes for which had cost some £700 for each. And the wardrobe for 'The Mascot,' which was soon to be produced, cost £900 delivered in Sydney, which shows that plays are not slighted there."

"But how about engaging Mr. Ingersoll?" asked the reporter.

"I offered him £2,000 for a series of twenty-five lectures in Australia, or £80 sterling a lecture, equal to $400. I will also pay all his expenses, transportation there and back, etc., so that the $10,000 will be clear pay. If he makes the contract I will pay him £1,000 in advance, and give him security for the balance. I do not expect to make any large amount of money out of such a venture, but it will be enterprise, and our people are anxious to hear him talk. I am of the belief that it will also materially help his reputation at home and abroad."

From here Mr. Greenwall goes to New York, whence he will further correspond with Col. Ingersoll, who declined to consider the proposition yesterday.

German Comedy at McVicker's.

Collmer, Isenstein & Wurster's German comedy company appeared last evening at McVicker's in G. Von Moser's celebrated farce comedy "Der Bibliothekar" (The Librarian). This splendid comedy, one of the best Mr. Moser has written, was performed in a very creditable manner, all the parts being in capable hands. Mr. Richard as *Lohair McDonald*, Mr. Welb as *Marsland*, Mr. Engel as *Old McDonald*, and Mr. Wachsner as *Gibson* distinguished themselves by the fine and correct rendition of their respective parts. A good word is also due to Mr. Berger, a newcomer, who performed the grotesque part of the *Librarian* in a very creditable manner. Of the ladies Misses Wagner and Remy as *Edith Marsland* and *Eva Webster* and Mrs. Markham as *Sarah Gibson* deserve special praise for their good acting. Last evening's performance again proved the fact that this year's German company is best qualified for the production of comedies.

Alexander Salvini.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—It was stated in the *Inter-Ocean* of Saturday, the 11th inst., that Mr. Alexander Salvini was not acting with the Margaret Mather company on account of having lost the use of one of his eyes.

The fact is that I have been suffering from a severe inflammation of the eye, which necessitated my retirement for four days for the purpose of treatment. After having tried several oculists in vain, my eyesight has been fully restored under the skillful treatment of Dr. Ransom Dexter, a physician and surgeon of Chicago, so that I am now in my place again in the company.

Will you kindly publish the above statement, and oblige, yours truly,

A. SALVINI.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived, the Alaska and City of Chester, from Liverpool; the Rhein, from Bremen; the Pollux, from Amsterdam; the Lessing, from Hamburg.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Arrived, the Herman, from Antwerp.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The steamers Lord Clive, from Philadelphia; Sardinian, from Montreal; and Westphalia, from New York, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

Arabi Pasha's Trial Will Last at Least Two Months.

The Reconquest of the Soudan Is Necessary to Egypt's Existence.

Corrigan, the Would-Be Assasin of Justice Lawson, Identified as an Old Offender.

War Preparations in Russia—Royal Birth in Spain—An Italian Radical Celebration Broken Up.

EGYPT.

THE MOSLEM NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—This being the Moslem New-Year's day, the Khedive held a reception, at which the patriarchs of various religious bodies and the diplomatic corps were present.

ARABI'S TRIAL.

Counsel for the prosecution state that the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Arabi Pasha and his followers will last at least two months.

THE SOUDAN.

Dr. Schweinfurth publishes a letter in which he states that the reconquest of the Soudan is necessary to the existence of Egypt, although it will take many million pounds to accomplish it, as troops will have to be sent forward by three routes—viz.: the Red Sea, Nubian Desert, and Dongola. Ten thousand men will be recruited for the former army, which will be commanded by Ismail Pasha Eyoub, with the American Gen. Stone as Chief of Staff.

ABOLITION OF EUROPEAN CONTROL.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Lord Granville has communicated to the French Government the note of Cherif Pasha announcing the abolition of European control, on the ground that control forms no part of the guarantees given the creditors of Egypt, and that control is calculated to diminish the authority of the Khedive and excite the susceptibilities of native Egyptians, and has led to gross administrative abuses.

FRENCH CONTROLLERS TO REMAIN.

The *Morning Post* publishes a Paris telegram that Lord Granville has formally assured the French Government that the French Controllers will continue de facto in their position to examine Egyptian finances as before, and that the German Government is certain to give the moderate policy by England its moral support.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A DISABLED STEAMER.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The steamer Gilbert, from Hamburg Nov. 1, for New York, put back to Plymouth today, having lost two blades of her propeller, the first on the 6th and the second on the 9th, when 550 miles west of Scilly.

DEFENSE OF CATHOLICISM.

A pastoral letter of Cardinal McCabe was read in all the Catholic churches today. It defended the Catholic church from the charge of being the enemy of progress and modern civilization, and pointed to the success of Catholic schools, and called upon the people to further assist Catholic education by maintaining the extension of the new Catholic university and college.

DEATHS.

The death is announced of George Rose and Arthur Sketchly.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY

arrived today, and at once proceeded to Windsor Castle.

MR. GREY AND JUDGE LAWSON'S ASSAILANT.

The *Daily News* says the attempt to connect the skulking ruffian who attacked Justice Lawson with the imprisonment of Mr. Grey is absurd. The Judge is not popular with the class to which Delaney belongs, and it may turn out that he was an emissary of a secret society, but it is very probable he is merely an habitual criminal, with a general dislike of Judges.

STAFFORD NORTHCOTE

will support the proposed vote of censure on the conduct of the Government in the disposition of Arabi Pasha.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—Corrigan, charged with attempting the assassination of Justice Lawson, is identified as Patrick Delaney, sentenced in 1876 to seven years' penal servitude for highway robbery and attempting to shoot the policeman who captured him.

RUSSIA.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov., 12.—The construction of nine war vessels is ordered, seven of which are for the Baltic and two for the Black Sea ports. Cronstadt will also be greatly strengthened. This is in consequence of the lessons taught by the English bombardment of Alexandria.

SPAIN.

A ROYAL ARRIVAL.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—Queen Christiana was safely delivered of a daughter today. The Queen and infant are doing well.

FUNERAL OF FIGUERAS.

The funeral of Figueras took place today. It was an orderly Republican demonstration.

THE CORTES.

It is rumored that an early dissolution of the Cortes is desired in Ministerial circles. The Government relies upon the continuance of the support of the majority.

ITALY.

CELEBRATING THE BATTLE OF MANTANO.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Radical party today celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Mantano by a visit to the battlefield. Cavagnari made a speech, in which he alluded to the Italia Irredenta, when the police interfered and broke up the meeting. The enthusiasm was slight. An ovation was also tendered Sig. Coccapieller by the Radicals of Rome. His paper *Carro di Checco*, continues to urge Roman revolutionists to accompish their task.

MEXICO.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 12.—The proposition made by Gen. Ord, agent of the Mexican Southern Railroad, for a combination of this road with the Mexican Oriental, has been disapproved by President Gonzales. The Government appears disposed to grant a subvention for the Oaxaca Branch of the Mexican Southern. Jay Gould will obtain a modification in the Oriental grant asked for by his agent, Degress, which refers to a forfeiture of concession for the construction of temporary wooden bridges. It is thought work on this line will be recommenced immediately after these modifications are secured.

AUSTRIA.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISORDERS.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The authorities have taken extensive precautions to suppress any disturbances by crowds. Workmen tonight thronged the scenes of the late riots. Strong parties of cavalry, infantry, and police are on guard at Neubau Leopoldstadt. The Jewish quarter is reported to be the object of attack and specially protected. Arrests continue.

CHILIAN DEMANDS.

TUCNA AND ARICA WILL SATISFY HER.

LISBON, Nov. 12.—Latest advices from Chili announce that peace negotiations were renewed with Peru, reported on the basis of the cession of Tucna and Arica.

The Chilian Congress has opened.

GERMANY.

PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The German Parliament will be opened the 30th of November. Leading important measures will be postponed for discussion until after Christmas.

INDIA.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.—The Government is preparing a measure to institute agricultural banks in order to make loans to the poor classes at the minimum interest—12 per cent. The object of the scheme is to rescue cultivators from money-lenders.

FRANCE.

SUICIDE OF A MUSICIAN.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Victor Cheri, musician, and brother of Rose Cheri, committed suicide today.

JULES SIMON

was elected Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Moral and Political Science.

GOOTLIEB SCHLECHT.

A West Side Capitalist Attempts to Commit Suicide—Nervous Prostration the Cause.

The many friends and acquaintances of Mr. Gottlieb Schlecht, the well-known real-estate owner and capitalist, will receive with amazement the intelligence that he last evening made a determined effort to take his own life at his family residence, No. 200 South Peoria street. The time of the unfortunate occurrence was shortly before 6 o'clock, but, as might naturally be expected, the relatives took every possible precaution to prevent its being noised about. It was quite late in the evening when the police got an inkling of the affair through one of Mr. Schlecht's neighbors. Lieut. Ward sent an officer from the Desplaines Street Station to investigate the case, but the officer returned with the announcement that he had been denied even the slightest information at the residence of Mr. Schlecht. By inquiring of people living in the immediate vicinity he had found out that Mr. Schlecht had shot himself in the right temple but was not dead. Lieut. Ward, anxious to make something like a complete report of the matter, detailed another officer to visit the house and find out what he could there or elsewhere. The second officer fared little better at the house than did the first, but managed, after diligent search, to get material enough for a report, which stated that Mr. Schlecht had shot himself in the head with a revolver, the ball taking effect over the right eye, and, glancing downward, had lodged in the cheek near the nose. Drs. Gunn and Buschell had attended the wounded man, and were in hopes of his recovery. The cause of the attempted suicide was unknown, as the family refused to say anything about the affair; but, as far as the officer could ascertain, Mr. Schlecht's mind had become

AFFECTED FROM NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

He was about 51 years old, the father of nine children, and quite wealthy.

With this much information in his possession a TRIBUNE reporter visited the Schlecht residence, an elegant stone-front structure, at a late hour last night and rang the bell. A middle-aged lady with a pleasant face answered the ring and asked what was wanted. The visitor expressed a desire to learn what Mr. Schlecht's condition was.

"Oh, he's much better," answered the lady, "but we don't want anything said about it in the papers. I am Mrs. Schlecht."

"Is your husband anxious that the affair should not reach the public?"

"Certainly he is. That's all he seems to think of now. We were speaking of it only a moment ago."

"Then Mr. Schlecht is conscious and able to talk?"

"To be sure he is, and wants to get well."

"Does he give any reason for acting so strangely?"

"I know the reason very well. He has been sick most of the time for about five months, and has been worried nearly to death because of his inability to attend to his business properly. He commenced putting up a number of new buildings a short time ago, and was unfortunately taken sick about that time, and when business was most pressing. This has worried him so much that his nervous system is badly shattered. Today he has been suffering a great deal from a pain in the stomach, and, I suppose, thought he was going to be much worse, and became too despondent."

"Were you with him when this occurred tonight?"

"I was not in the room, but was near by, and, of course, ran into the room at once."

"Where did your husband get the revolver?"

"It was one that has been about the house here a long time."

The reporter had some further conversation with Mrs. Schlecht, who was evidently in a more talkative frame of mind than when the officers saw her, but she was still very much exercised over the prospect of her husband's friends—"and he has a great many in the city," she said—hearing of the sad affair.

Mr. Schlecht is 51 years old, and has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years or more. Previous to the fire he was in the butcher and market business, but since that time has dealt only in real estate and the money-loaning business. His circle of acquaintances, particularly among the Germans, is very large. He has nine children, most of them being quite young.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Body of a Dead Man Resurrected and His Grave Clothes Stolen—Five Thousand Dollars in United States Bonds Stolen—The Daily List of Misdeeds.

COHOES, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Joseph Hiveit, recently employed at Campbell & Clute's Machine-Works, was drowned Oct. 20 and the remains interred in Calvary Cemetery. It now transpires that the body was resurrected and stripped of a new suit of clothes valued at $30, which were presented the dead by the firm.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 11.—George W. Bennett, a bank-robber, was this morning sentenced to five years in State's Prison and costs for robbing the National Bank of this city.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 11.—Clarence B. Gilson, an old post-office employé in this city, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary this morning for robbing the mails.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Thomas Reese, foreman of the rolling-mill in this city, was struck three times on the head with a bar of iron this morning by Bryan McMan, whom he had recently discharged from the mill. His injuries are supposed to be fatal. McMan fled across the river to Jeffersonville, was pursued, and captured.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 11.—James Heiredi, a man 70 years old, had $6,000 in Government bonds stolen from his dwelling on Madison pike, east of this city, by burglars who entered his house. Coupons for interest, which had not been drawn for seventeen years were still attached, which makes the loss nearly double. No clew to the robbers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 12.—Thomas Kennedy was fatally stabbed by Michael Douhy during a quarrel growing out of the refusal of Kennedy and two others to pay for liquor which they had ordered.

KAUFMAN, Tex., Nov. 12.—A vicious negress named Amanda Watts had a difficulty some days ago with another negress, and, out of revenge, killed the child. Amanda was arrested, and while in jail gave birth to a child, which she killed Friday night by crushing its skull. The negress is not insane.

EX-MAYOR NAVIN.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 12.—The report circulated a few days ago by telegraph that A. J. Navin, ex-Mayor of Adrian, Mich., charged with forging water-works bonds, had been arrested, is untrue, he not having even been heard of at this place.

APPOINTED RECEIVER.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 11.—Charles P. Greenough has been appointed receiver of the Globe Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promotes vigorous action of the nerves and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Scarlet-Fever.—The best nourishment in this dire disease is Arend's Kumyss. The little sufferers relish it, it allays the fever, makes them comfortable, and keeps up their strength. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure.

Absolute and certain. Statements by hundreds of the cured in "Treatise," mailed free. Cure, $1. D. B. Dewey & Co., 189 Fulton street, New York.

The oldest and most extensive homeopathic medicine house in the United States is that of Boericke & Tafel, having been founded in 1835. Their Chicago branch is at 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson street.

Use Hunter's Sifter. Hunter Sifter Co.— Kitchen specialties. Cincinnati and N. Y. Circular free.

NEW YORK.

Attempts of a Man Crazed by Liquor to Kill His Wife.

He Twice Attempts Suicide, Once by Hanging and Once by Cutting an Artery.

A Company Formed to Sell Chicago Dressed Beef in All the Principal Cities.

The People of the Island of Hayti Greatly Perturbed by the Comet.

CRAZED BY LIQUOR.

A MAN CRAZED BY LIQUOR SHOOTS HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Louis Olsen, a Swede, 34 years old, an agent for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company at St. Paul, Minn., shot at imaginary thieves in Room 104 of the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, at 4:45 o'clock this morning, while delirious from liquor, and wounded his wife Sophia, 30 years old, in the right shoulder. Louis was locked up, his wife went to Bellevue Hospital, and their children—Minna, 12 years; Wilhelmina, 5 years; and Louis, 3 years—were taken care of by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Olsen, who is a good-looking, stalwart man, was born in Malmo, Sweden, and came to America when he was 19. Eleven years ago he married at Minneapolis a countrywoman, Sophia Furstman. He has been on the police force of that city, the owner of a hack line, and also engaged in real-estate enterprises. Recently he became

THE AGENT OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS,

and planned to go to Europe to bring back emigrants in the interest of certain railroads. He arrived in New York on Friday with his wife and children, and stopped at a friend's house. He had with him $600 and letters of recommendation from persons in Minneapolis and Chicago. Just before leaving Minneapolis he drank freely to allay nervousness produced by worrying over his new venture, and he continued to drink until he reached New York, when he was in a semi-delirious condition and imagined that thieves were tracking him to get his money. He even believed that his wife wished to deprive him of it. At 10 o'clock on Saturday night he went to the office of the Grand Union Hotel, at Forty-second street and Fourth avenue, leaving his wife and children in the street, and engaged room No. 88. His wife and children went up-stairs and he followed them, after intrusting his money to the hotel-clerk. Just before midnight he came to the office and excitedly declared that he had overheard so me girls up-stairs talking of

A PLOT TO ROB HIM.

This so frightened him that he had decided on getting his money, and gives it to a police officer to take care of. He took his money to the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct Station-house, in the Grand Central Depot, and left it there for safe-keeping. At 2 o'clock this morning he roused his wife and children, took them down stairs to the office of the Grand Union Hotel, said he was pursued, paid the bill, and went away. He went directly to the Vanderbilt Hotel. When he registered he spoke of being pursued, and exhibited a pistol, which he said he would use to protect his life and property. Soon after he reached his room with his family three pistol-shots were fired, and were followed by

SCREAMS FROM THE CHILDREN.

Olsen was arrested and taken to the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct Station. Mrs. Olsen, it was found, had been seriously wounded by a bullet, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Olsen, who was evidently bordering on insanity, said that people were going to hang and rob him, and he had a right to take care of himself and his wife, who was watching him to protect him. Among Olsen's papers was an answer to his inquiries of a fortune-teller, in which it was stated that "The matter that engages your thoughts will succeed very well. Your enemies will try to make you some trouble, because they are jealous of you, but you will overcome them all." This morning a telegram from Police-Captain Gunner, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, to Inspector Byrnes, at the Central Office, announced that

OLSEN HAD MADE TWO ATTEMPTS TO DESTOY HIMSELF

in the East Fifty-seventh Street Prison, where he had been taken from the sub-precinct, and requested that an ambulance be sent there forthwith. Bellevue Hospital was given notice, and Olsen was taken there, placed in a strait-jacket, and put in a padded cell, under guard. In the East Fifty-seventh Street Prison he first covered the door of his cell with bedding and attempted to hang himself with a waist-belt. He was discovered in time, and was taken into the corridor. He was reasoned with, and promised to abstain from further attempts. He was put back in the cell, and an hour later he broke the window and attempted to sever the arteries of his left wrist with a piece of glass. He was manacled until the ambulance arrived. At 10 o'clock the physicians having Mrs. Olsen under their care reported that her condition had improved.

CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF.

A COMPANY FORMED BY T. C. EASTMAN AND W. H. VANDERBILT FOR ITS SALE—AGENCIES TO BE OPENED IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

New York World, Nov. 11.

Eastern dealers in live stock have been troubled lately by the firms of Hammond & Co. and Swift & Co., of Chicago, and Toffey Brothers, of New York, who control the American dressed-beef enterprise. In order to drive the dealers of dressed beef out of the market a company composed of T. C. Eastman, of New York; W. H. Monroe, of Albany; H. & W. Arnold, of Chicago, and William H. Vanderbilt, has been formed. The company is said to have $1,000,000 capital, and proposes to open depots in all cities where dressed beef is now sold, and to sell beef brought from Chicago in the American Refrigerator Company's cars at a price just covering expenses. Swift & Co. have a branch establishment at Washington Market, in this city. A reporter of the *World* called there yesterday, but Mr. Reuben C. Abbott, the manager of the New York house, had gone to Boston it is supposed by the clerks on business connected with the close beef competition which must necessarily arise if Mr. Eastman and Mr. Vanderbilt

START BEEF AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The bookkeeper informed the reporter that rumors in regard to the beef agency had reached them, and that steps would be taken by Swift & Co. and the Western firms to break up the proposed agencies. The bookkeeper could not tell when the proposed agencies would open. He said that the live-stock dealers had been keeping very quiet lately, and that no doubt they would soon start the agencies. The senior member of the firm of Toffey Bros., of Washington Market, dealers in dressed beef, had also gone to Boston, it was thought on about the same business as that of Mr. Abbot. The manager of the firm said: "I knew some such thing as this would be the upshot of our dressed-beef enterprise. We bring meat to New York cheaper and in better condition than the live-stock dealers can. In the first place, when our beef is dressed, we can put more meat into a car than the live-stock dealers can, and as the price of a car for both of us is the same we get it cheaper. Swift & Co. have cars of their own. Another point is we can

SELL MORE BEEF TO THE DEALERS THAN

THE LIVE-STOCK MEN CAN.

for the ice gives beef a quiet color which is much prized by butchers who wish to hang out a long row of 'hinds' and 'quarters' at their shop doors."

"If such a competition, as is likely, happens, how much cheaper will the beef be a pound to the retail buyer?" asked the reporter.

"That I cannot say," was the answer, "for butchers may buy the beef at a low price, and, if they have no local competition, sell it at the regular rates."

"What do you think Toffey Brothers will do in case of close competition?"

"I don't know. There is only one thing that I think they can do, and that is cut their expenses as low as possible and run against Eastman and Vanderbilt as well as they can."

"What is the prime reason for establishing these agencies?"

"I think that the live-stock dealers are getting frightened. There is undoubtedly more

MONEY IN DRESSED BEEF THAN IN CATTLE.

Lately live-stock men have come to understand this, and are now beginning to deal in dressed beef. In a very short time all beef will come dressed from Chicago."

"Why is Mr. Vanderbilt connected with the enterprise?"

"The only reason that I know of would be because we are getting our beef at half rates, or, which is the same thing, we put twice as much beef in a car as a live-stock dealer."

Mr. Eastman's junior partner, Mr. Joseph Eastman, said that his father had gone to Boston, on what business no one seemed to know. A number of butchers at Washington Market were also visited by the reporter. They said that in cold weather they took dressed beef, as it looked whiter than beef dressed in New York, but that in warm weather it looked dull and dark. They were in favor of dressed beef because the live-stock men killed their beef immediately after bringing it to New York, and for that reason it was often flabby.

THE COMET.

HOW IT APPEARS OFF THE COAST OF HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Captain of the brig Letitia, which arrived today from Miragoane, reports that on Sept. 21, when near St. Marc, Hayti, a large comet of great brilliancy was seen bearing east by south, and visible for some time after the sun rose. The Captain says: "The comet has been visible in Hayti some time, and is very large and brilliant. As we came northward it diminished in size and brightness, and appeared to be moving in a more southerly direction over Hayti. It was seen as late as 10 a. m. in the day, and appeared much larger than on our approach to New York. Most people in Hayti think their last days are come. After the comet of last year they had small-pox and lost upwards of 60,000 lives throughout their dominions. They always look upon a comet as a bad omen, and are at a loss to know what trouble this will bring them. The coffee crop is poor this year, being not over a two-thirds yield, and is sold in the market at three and a half to four cents per pound. Logwood sells at $13 to $14 per ton, delivered on board. The amount of logwood on hand is small. The people are very poor."

ITEMS.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—At the meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Association in the Masonic Temple today the result of the vote on Tuesday last on the Prohibition ticket in this State was announced. The total vote was 7,412, of which number 2,451 were cast in Kings County.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED BY A MOB OF ITALIANS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Officer Crowe, of the Brooklyn police, attempted to disperse a crowd of Italians tonight at Adams and Front streets, in that city, when he was set upon by them with sticks and stones. One Italian cut the officer's arm in a terrible manner. The officer drew his revolver and shot Jesse Tuity, of No. 69 Adams street, one of his assailants in the side, inflicting a severe wound. Other police officers arrived, and a number of Italians were arrested. A loaded revolver was found on one and a razor on another. The wounded Italian and the officers were taken to the hospital.

NINETY-EIGHT VESSELS WRECKED IN SEPTEMBER.

Ninety-eight sailing vessels and eight steamers were lost during September.

A PANIC IN A CHURCH.

At 8 o'clock mass today in St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Eighty-fourth street, a portion of the ceiling over the west gallery fell with a loud crash, producing a panic in the large congregation. During the commotion three women fainted, but no person was seriously hurt. Order was finally restored by a few clear-headed individuals, and the members of the congregation resuming their seats the services were continued to the close.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Daniel Dubois Sahler, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Carmel, N. Y., died in this city last evening at the residence of his father-in-law, B. W. Merriam, on Fifth avenue. He was graduated by Princeton College.

KILLED WHILE TARGET-SHOOTING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—At Bullitt's Grove, near this city, today, George and John Kean, brothers, were target-shooting, when George carelessly got in the range of the gun in the hands of his brother, receiving a fatal shot in the abdomen.

LOSS BY A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The pecuniary loss by the accident at Jackson's, on the New York & New England Railroad, Friday night is estimated at about $60,000.

Bismarck's Home—Valuable Historical Relics Which Adorn His Plainly-Furnished Apartments.

Paris American Register.

To a recent visitor at the Versinian Tusculum of the Iron Chancellor, we owe the following brief sketch: "After crossing the threshold I found myself in a small reception-room—in the centre of which stands a simple little polished table with four legs. This is a relic of historical significance. A brass plate let into the square top bears the following inscription: 'At this table the preliminaries of peace between Germany and France were signed, Feb. 26, 1871, at Versailles, No. 14, Rue de Provence.' In the centre of the table is a round piece of green cloth, and it is impossible a number of spots caused by the drippings from the candles used on the momentous occasion of the negotiations between the Chancellor and Jules Favre. The table was the property of the lady in whose house the Chancellor was quartered, and of whom he bought it. In the same room stands a gigantic wardrobe richly sculptured, and a second wardrobe, according to Castellan Hackmack's explanation, was made from the wood of a linden tree, in the shade of which Prince Bismarck, when a merry student at Gottingen had frequently reposed. The adjoining room is the Prince's study. A bookcase contains a small library for immediate use and for reference, among its books being a French account of the peace negotiations. The writing-desk occupies the centre of the room. A polished fire-screen, highly ornamented and of Asiatic origin, is a present from the Chinese Embassy in Berlin. On the mantel stands a bronze statuet about three feet high representing the Grand Elector—a present from the Emperor. A slip of paper attached to the Marshal's baton in the Elector's outstretched hand bears the imperial autograph: 'Le Prince Bismarck—Christmas, 1880 —W.' On the wall, behind the statuet, hangs in a richly-gilt frame a painting representing the attack of the dragoons of the guard on French infantry at Mars-la-Tour (Aug. 16) under the Chancellor's two sons, Herbert and William, being in the midst of the fight."

Onion-Eating.

Springfield Globe.

I know this: An onion is the most vilified and worst traduced esculent there is, and yet it is as one of the most delicious to some persons that the earth produces. There is one thing that it lacks, and that is popularity. I know men who, if they experience the slightest whiff of an onion, become so sick that they are in the deepest imaginable misery for hours thereafter. What I say is no exaggeration in the least. Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Hooper is afflicted in that way. On the other hand there are those who are so passionately fond of onions that they would rather eat a mess of onions than to sit down to the finest banquet in the land. Gen. Samuel F. Hun

INGERSOLL.

The Great Free-Thinker's Lecture at McVicker's Yesterday Afternoon.

His Reply to the Criticisms of a Well-Known Brooklyn Preacher.

He Reviews the Talmagian Theology and Pleads for Human Liberty.

A New Definition for Blasphemy—It Is the Avowal of Thought.

The Lecturer Repeats His Famous Views on Biblical Inspiration.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's lecture on "Talmagian Theology" drew an immense crowd to McVicker's Theatre yesterday afternoon, even all the standing-room being occupied. At least 3,000 people were present. No one, as usual, introduced him. When he came on the stage he was applauded, and as soon as the noise ceased he began, speaking as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Nothing can be more certain than that no human being can by any possibility control his thought. We are in this world—we see, we hear, we feel, we taste; and everything in Nature makes an impression upon the brain, and that wonderful something, enthroned there with these materials, weaves what we call thought, and the brain can no more help thinking than the heart can help beating. The blood pursues its old accustomed round without our will. The heart beats without asking leave of us, and the brain thinks in spite of all that we can do. This being true, no human being can justly be held responsible for his thought any more than for the beating of his heart, any more than for the course pursued by the blood, any more than for breathing the air. And yet for thousands of years thought has been thought to be a crime, and thousands and millions have threatened us with eternal fire if we give the product, as we think, to the world in our judgment, if a field where Nature sows the seeds of thought, and thought is the crop that man reaps, and it certainly cannot be a crime to gather it; it certainly cannot be a crime to tell it, which simply amounts to the right to sell your crop or to exchange your product for the product of some other man's brain. That is all it is. Most brains—at least some—are rather poor fields, and the orthodox worst of all. [Laughter.] That field produces mostly tares and thistles and nettles. And there are fields which, like the tropics, world, are filled with growth, and where you find the vine and palm, royal children of the sun and brain.

There ought to be perfect freedom of thought [applause]—absolute, and I don't believe, if there be a God, that it will be or can be pleasing to Him to see one of His children afraid to think or to express his honest thought. And, if I were God, I never would cease making men until I succeeded in making one grand enough to tell his honest opinion. [Applause.]

NOW THERE HAS BEEN A STRUGGLE,

you know, a long time between the believers in this world and the supernatural—between gentlemen who are going to reward us in another world and those who propose to make life worth living here and now. In all ages the priest, the magician, the magician, the astrologer, in other words, gentlemen who have traded upon the fear and ignorance of their fellow-man in all ages they have sought to make their living out of others. There was a time when a God presided over every department of human interest, when a man about to take a voyage prayed to the God of the sea; that he might have a safe journey, and when he came back, he paid more, telling the priest that he was infinitely obliged to him that he had kept the waves from the sea and the storm from the wind. And so, when one was sick he went to a priest; when one was about to take a journey he visited the priest of Mercury; if he were going to war he made a sacrifice to appease the wrath of Mars. We have gone along. When the poor agriculturist plowed his ground and put in the seed he went to the priest of some god and paid him to keep off frost. [Laughter.] And if the priest said he would do it [renewed laughter]; "but," added the priest, "you must have faith. If the frost came early" he said, "You didn't have faith." [Laughter.] And besides, it was said that he says to him: "Anything that has happened badly, after all, was for your good." [Laughter.] Well, we found out, day by day, that a good deal of the purpose of providence in the sea was better than prayers, better than the influence of priests; and you had better have a good Captain attending to business than a thousand of priests ashore praying. [Laughter and applause.]

We also found that we could cure some diseases just as soon as we found that we could cure diseases we dismissed the priest. We have left him out now of all of them, except it may be cholera and small-pox. [Laughter.] Then we tried, and some people get frightened enough to go back to the old idea—go back to the priest, and the priest says, "It has been sent as a punishment." Well, sensible people began to look about, they saw that the good died as readily as the bad; they saw that this disease would attack the dimpled child in the cradle and allow the murderer to go unpunished, and everybody began to think that it was not sent as a punishment; that it was a natural result; and so the priest stepped out of medicine. [Laughter and applause.]

We pretty much need him no longer; he has nothing to do with the crops. All the clergymen in this world

CAN NEVER GET ONE DROP OF RAIN

out of the sky; and all the clergymen in the civilized world could not save one human life if they tried to. [Laughter.]

Oh, but they say, "We do not expect a direct answer to prayer; it is the reflex action we are after." [Laughter.] It is like a man endeavoring to lift himself up by the carriage of his body. He will never do it, but he will get a great deal of useful exercise. [Laughter and applause.] Then we have sent some to some pagan land, and there finds a man praying for a god of stone, and it excites the wrath of the missionary. I ask you tonight, Does not that stone god answer prayer as well as ours? Does he not cause rain? Does he not delay frost? Does he not snatch the ones that we love from the grasp of death, precisely the same as ours? [Laughter and applause.] Yet we have ministers that are still engaged in that business. [Laughter.] They tell us that they have been "called"; that they do not go at their profession as other people do, but they are "called"; that God, looking over the heads of priests, his ministers, his interpreters, and his exhorters. [Laughter and applause.]

I don't know. They say their calling is sacred. I say that that is every kind of business that is honest, that a man engages in for the purpose of feeding his wife and children, for the purpose of building up his home, and for the purpose of educating the ones he loves—that business is sacred. [Applause.] They tell me that statesmen and poets, philosophers, heroes, and scientists, and inventors are in that balance; that all other departments depend entirely upon luck; but when God wants exhorters He selects. [Laughter and applause.]

I also tell you that it is infinitely wicked to attack the Christian religion, and when I speak of the Christian religion I do not refer especially to the Christianity of the New Testament. I refer to the Christianity of the orthodox church, and when I refer to it I refer to the clergy of the orthodox church. There was a time when men of genius were in the pulpit of the orthodox church; that time is past. [Applause.] When you find a man with brains now occupying an orthodox pulpit you will find him touched with heresy [laughter]—every one of them.

How do they get most of these ministers? There will be a man in the neighborhood not very well [laughter]—not have constitution enough to be sick, and that naturally suggests itself to everybody who sees him he would make an excellent minister. [Laughter.] There are other professions, so many cities to be built, so many railways to be constructed, so many poems to be sung, so much music to be composed, so many papers to edit, so many books to read, so many splendid things,

SO MANY AVENUES TO DISTINCTION

and glory, so many things becoming from the horizon of the future to every great and splendid man that the pulpit has to put up with idle learners [laughter], ravelings, scivage. [Renewed laughter.]

These preachers say, "How can any man be wicked enough and infamous enough to attack our religion and to drive from the world the solace of orthodox Christianity?" What is that solace? Let us be honest. What is it? If the Christian religion be true, the grandest, greatest, noblest of the world are in Hell, and the narrowest and meanest are now in Heaven. Humboldt, the Shakspeare of science, the most learned man of the most learned nation, with a mind grand enough to grasp not only this globe, but this constellation—a man who shed light upon the whole earth—a man who honored human nature, and who won all his victories on the fields of thought—that man, pure and upright, noble beyond description, if Christianity be true, is in Hell this moment. That is what they call "solace." [Laughter.] "tidings of great joy." [Renewed laughter.] La Place, who read the heavens like an open book, who enlarged the horizon of human thought, is there too. [Laughter.] Beethoven, master of melody and harmony, who added to the joy of human life, and who has filled millions of souls with the harmony and melody of spirits to the highest of joy, with his heart still filled with melody—he is in Hell to-day. [Laughter.] Robert Burns, poet of love and liberty, poet who has the heart, like a spring overflowing and running down the highways, his songs have filled the world with music. They have added leave to human love. That man who, in four lines, gave all the philosophy of life—

To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife,
Is the true pathos and sublime
Of human life

—he is there with the rest. [Laughter.] Charles Dickens [applause], whose genius will be a perpetual shield, saving thousands and millions of children from blows, who did more to make us tender with children than any other writer that ever touched a pen—he is there with the rest [laughter], according to our Christian religion. A little while ago there died in this country a philosopher—Ralph Waldo Emerson [applause]—a man of the loftiest ideal, a perfect model of integrity, whose mind was like a placid lake and reflected truths like stars. If the Christian religion be true, he is in perdition today. And yet he sowed the seeds of thought, and

RAISED THE WHOLE WORLD INTELLECTUALLY.

And Longfellow, whose poems, tender as the dawn, have gone into millions of homes, not an impure, not a stained word in them all; but he was not a Christian. He did not believe in the "tidings of great joy." [Laughter.] He didn't believe that God so loved the world that He intended to damn most everybody. [Laughter.] And now he has gone to his reward. [Laughter.] And Charles Darwin [applause]—a child of Nature—one who knew more about his mother than any other child she ever had. [Laughter.] What is philosophy? It is to arrange the phenomena by which we are surrounded—that is, to find the hidden cord that unites everything. Charles Darwin threw more light upon the problem of human existence than all the priests who ever lived from Melchisedek to the last exhorter. [Applause.] He would have traversed this globe on foot had it been possible to have found one new fact or to have corrected one error that he had made. [Applause.] No nobler man has lived—no man who has studied with more reverence (and by reverence I mean simply one who lives and studies for the truth)—no man who studied with more reverence than he. And yet, according to orthodox religion, Charles Darwin is in Hell. Consolation! [Laughter.] So, if Christianity be true, Shakspeare, the greatest man who ever touched this planet [applause], within whose brain were the fruits of all thought past, the seeds of all to be—Shakspeare, who was an intellectual ocean toward which all rivers ran, and from which now the isles and continents of thought receive their dew and rain [applause]—that man who has added more to the intelligence of the world than any other who ever lived—that man, whose creations will live as long as man has imagination, and who has given more happiness upon the stage and more instruction

THAN HAS FLOWN FROM ALL THE PULPITS

of this earth [applause]—that man is in Hell, too. [Laughter.] And Harriet Martineau, who did as much for English liberty as any man, brave and free—she is there. "George Eliot," the greatest woman the English-speaking people ever produced [applause]—she is with the rest. And this is called "Tidings of Great Joy." [Laughter.]

Who are in Heaven? [Laughter.] How could there be much of a Heaven without the men I have mentioned—the great men that have endeavored to make the world grander and nobler, as a field where Nature sows the seeds of thought, and thought is the crop that man reaps, and it certainly cannot be a crime to gather it; it certainly cannot be a crime to tell it, which simply amounts to the right to sell your crop or to exchange your product for the product of some other man's brain. That is all it is. Most brains—at least some—are rather poor fields, and the orthodox worst of all. [Laughter.] That field produces mostly tares and thistles and nettles. And there are fields which, like the tropics, world, are filled with growth, and where you find the vine and palm, royal children of the sun and brain.

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SO MANY AVENUES TO DISTINCTION

and glory, so many things becoming from the horizon of the future to every great and splendid man that the pulpit has to put up with idle learners [laughter], ravelings, scivage. [Renewed laughter.]

These preachers say, "How can any man be wicked enough and infamous enough to attack our religion and to drive from the world the solace of orthodox Christianity?" What is that solace? Let us be honest. What is it? If the Christian religion be true, the grandest, greatest, noblest of the world are in Hell, and the narrowest and meanest are now in Heaven. Humboldt, the Shakspeare of science, the most learned man of the most learned nation, with a mind grand enough to grasp not only this globe, but this constellation—a man who shed light upon the whole earth—a man who honored human nature, and who won all his victories on the fields of thought—that man, pure and upright, noble beyond description, if Christianity be true, is in Hell this moment. That is what they call "solace." [Laughter.] "tidings of great joy." [Renewed laughter.] La Place, who read the heavens like an open book, who enlarged the horizon of human thought, is there too. [Laughter.] Beethoven, master of melody and harmony, who added to the joy of human life, and who has filled millions of souls with the harmony and melody of spirits to the highest of joy, with his heart still filled with melody—he is in Hell to-day. [Laughter.] Robert Burns, poet of love and liberty, poet who has the heart, like a spring overflowing and running down the highways, his songs have filled the world with music. They have added leave to human love. That man

who, in four lines, gave all the philosophy of life—

To make a happy fireside clime
For weans and wife,
Is the true pathos and sublime
Of human life

—he is there with the rest. [Laughter.] Charles Dickens [applause], whose genius will be a perpetual shield, saving thousands and millions of children from blows, who did more to make us tender with children than any other writer that ever touched a pen—he is there with the rest [laughter], according to our Christian religion. A little while ago there died in this country a philosopher—Ralph Waldo Emerson [applause]—a man of the loftiest ideal, a perfect model of integrity, whose mind was like a placid lake and reflected truths like stars. If the Christian religion be true, he is in perdition today. And yet he sowed the seeds of thought, and

RAISED THE WHOLE WORLD INTELLECTUALLY.

And Longfellow, whose poems, tender as the dawn, have gone into millions of homes, not an impure, not a stained word in them all; but he was not a Christian. He did not believe in the "tidings of great joy." [Laughter.] He didn't believe that God so loved the world that He intended to damn most everybody. [Laughter.] And now he has gone to his reward. [Laughter.] And Charles Darwin [applause]—a child of Nature—one who knew more about his mother than any other child she ever had. [Laughter.] What is philosophy? It is to arrange the phenomena by which we are surrounded—that is, to find the hidden cord that unites everything. Charles Darwin threw more light upon the problem of human existence than all the priests who ever lived from Melchisedek to the last exhorter. [Applause.] He would have traversed this globe on foot had it been possible to have found one new fact or to have corrected one error that he had made. [Applause.] No nobler man has lived—no man who has studied with more reverence (and by reverence I mean simply one who lives and studies for the truth)—no man who studied with more reverence than he. And yet, according to orthodox religion, Charles Darwin is in Hell. Consolation! [Laughter.] So, if Christianity be true, Shakspeare, the greatest man who ever touched this planet [applause], within whose brain were the fruits of all thought past, the seeds of all to be—Shakspeare, who was an intellectual ocean toward which all rivers ran, and from which now the isles and continents of thought receive their dew and rain [applause]—that man who has added more to the intelligence of the world than any other who ever lived—that man, whose creations will live as long as man has imagination, and who has given more happiness upon the stage and more instruction

THAN HAS FLOWN FROM ALL THE PULPITS

of this earth [applause]—that man is in Hell, too. [Laughter.] And Harriet Martineau, who did as much for English liberty as any man, brave and free—she is there. "George Eliot," the greatest woman the English-speaking people ever produced [applause]—she is with the rest. And this is called "Tidings of Great Joy." [Laughter.]

Who are in Heaven? [Laughter.] How could there be much of a Heaven without the men I have mentioned—the great men that have endeavored to make the world grander and nobler, as Voltaire, such men as Diderot, such men as the Encyclopedists, such men as Hume, such men as Bruno, such men as Thomas Paine? [Loud applause.] If Christianity is true, that man who spent his life in breaking chains is now wearing the chains of God; that man who wished to break down the prison of his fellows is in the prison of the most merciful Christ. [Applause.] It will not do. I can hardly express to you today my contempt for such a doctrine; and if I had to choose between my choice today, and I prefer Hell. [Applause.]

Who is in Heaven? John Calvin! [Laughter.] John Knox! [Laughter.] Jonathan Edwards! [Laughter.] Those are the men who have been who have obstructed the march of the human race. These are the men who are in Heaven; and who else? Those who never had brain enough to think. [Laughter.] [Applause and cheers.] And they ask me: "How can you be wicked enough to attack the Christian religion?" [Laughter and applause.]

"Oh," say they, "God will never forgive you if you attack the orthodox religion." Now, when I read the history of this world, and when I think of the experience of my fellow-men, when I think of the millions living in poverty and when I know that in the very air we breathe and in the sunlight that visits our homes there lurks an assassin ready to take our lives, and even when we believe we are in the fullness of health and joy, they are undermining us with their contagion—when I know that we are surrounded by all these evils, and when I think of what man has suffered, I do not wonder if God can forgive man, but I often ask myself, "Can man forgive God?" [Great applause.]

There is another thing. Some of these ministers have written books about men and have made it their business to say unpleasant things. Among others the Rev. Mr. Talmage, of Brooklyn—a man of not much imagination, but of most excellent judgment [laughter]—I am sorry that I am a blasphemer." [Laughter and applause.] Terrible, if true!

WHAT IS BLASPHEMY?

It is a sin, as I understand, against God. Is God infinite? If so, they say, God is infinite; absolutely conditioned. Can I injure the unconditioned? No. Can I sin against anything that I cannot injure? No. That is a perfectly plain proposition. A man blasphemes, I believe, because he is a conditioned being, and I can help to change to those conditions. He must have sir; he must have food; he must have clothing; he must have shelter; but God is unconditioned, and I cannot by any possibility affect Him. Consequently I cannot sin against Him. But I can sin against my fellow-man, so that I ought to be a thousand times more careful of doing a single act than of uttering blasphemy. [Applause.] There is no blasphemy but injustice, and there is no worship except the practice of justice. [Applause.] It is a thousand times more important that we should love our fellow-men than that we should love God. It is better to love wife and children than to love Jesus Christ. He is dead; they are safe. [Applause.] I can make their lives happy and fill all their hours with the fullness of joy. [Applause.] That is my religion; and the holiest temple ever erected beneath the stars is the home; the holiest altar is the fireside. [Applause.]

What is this blasphemy? First, it is a geographical question. [Laughter and applause.] There was a time when it was blasphemy in Jerusalem to say that Christ was God. In this country it is now blasphemy to say that He was not. It is blasphemy in Constantinople to deny that Mahomet was the Prophet of God; it is blasphemy here to say that he was. It is a geographical question; you cannot tell whether it is blasphemy or not without looking at the map. [Laughter and cheers.] What is blasphemy? It is what the mistake says about the fact. [Laughter.] It is what the last year's leaf say's about this year's bud. It is the last cry of the defeated priest. [Laughter and applause.] Blasphemy is the little breastwork behind which hypocrisy hides behind which mental impotency feels safe. [Applause.] There is no blasphemy but the avowal of thought, and he who speaks what he thinks blasphemes. [Loud applause.]

WHAT IS THE NEXT THING?

That I have had the hardihood—it doesn't take much—to attack my fellow-men by opposing my simply given my opinion; and yet they tell me that that book is holy—that you can take rags, make pulp, put ink on it, bind it in leather, and make something holy. [Laughter.] The Catholics have a man for a Pope; the Protestants have that that book is holy—that you can take rags, make pulp, put ink on it, bind it in leather, and make something holy. [Laughter.] The Catholics have a man for a Pope; the Protestants have a book. The Catholics have the best of it. [Laughter.] If they elect an idiot he will not live forever [great laughter], and it is impossible for us to get rid of their barbarisms in our book. [Laughter] The Catholics said, "We will not let the common people read the Bible." That was right. [Laughter.] If it is necessary to believe in order to go to Heaven no man should run the risk of reading it. [Laughter.] To allow a man to read the Bible on such conditions is to set a trap for his soul. The right way is to leave open the door, let you get to the day of judgment, and they ask you if you believe it say "Yes, I have never read it." [Roars of laughter.] The Protestant gives the book to a poor man and says "Read it. You are at liberty to read it." "Well, suppose I don't believe it when I get through?" "Then you will be damned." [Laughter.] No man should be allowed to read it on those conditions. And yet Protestants have done that infinitely cruel thing. If I thought it was necessary to believe it I would say never read another line in it, but just believe it [laughter] and stick to it. [Renewed laughter.] And yet these people really think that there is something miraculous about that book. They regard it as a fetich—a kind of amulet—a something charm that will keep off evil spirits, or bad luck [laughter], stop bullets, and do a thousand handy things for the preservation of life. I heard a story upon that subject. You know that thousands of them are printed in the Sunday-school books. Here is one they don't print. [Laughter.] There was a poor man who had belonged to the church, but he got cold, and he rather neglected it, and he had bad luck in his business, and he went down and down and down until he hadn't a dollar—not a thing to eat; and his wife said to him, "John, this comes of your having abandoned the church. This comes of your having done away with family worship. You go to it, for the love of us, let's go back." Well, John said it wouldn't do any harm to try. So he

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THE SEEDS OF INFIDELITY.

He is trying to explain things. [Laughter.] That is a bad symptom. [Laughter.] The greater the miracle the greater the reward for believing it. God cannot afford to reward a man for believing anything reasonable. Why, even the Scribes and Pharisees would believe a reasonable thing. Do you suppose God is to crown you with eternal joy and give you a musical instrument for believing something where the evidence is clear? No, sir. The larger the miracle the more grace. And let me advise the ministers of Chicago and of this country, never to explain a miracle; it cannot be explained. [Laughter.] If you succeed in explaining it, the miracle is gone. If you fail you are gone. [Great laughter and applause.] My advice to the clergy is use assertion, just say "it is so," and the larger the miracle the greater the glory reaped by the eternal. And yet this man is trying to explain, proving that He had some raw material of some kind on hand. And then I objected to the fact that He didn't make the sun until the fourth day, and that, consequently, the grass could not have grown—could not have thrown its mantle of green over the shoulders of the hill—and that the trees would not blossom and cast their shade upon the sod without the sunshine; and what does this man say? Why, that the rocks, when they crystallized, emited light, even enough to raise a crop by. And he says "vegetation might have depended on the glare of volcanoes in the moon." [Laughter.] What do you think would be the fate of agriculture depending on the glare of volcanoes in the moon?" [Laughter.] Then he says "the aurora borealis." Why, you couldn't raise cucumbers by the aurora borealis. [Laughter.] And he says "liquid rivers of molten granite." I would like to have had a farm on that stream. [Laughter.] He guesses everything of the kind except lightning-bugs and fox-fire. Now, think of that explanation in the last half of the nineteenth century by a minister. The truth is, the gentleman who wrote the account

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Another divine says that God would have drowned them all, but it was purely for the sake of economy that He saved them—just to think of that! According to this Christian religion all the people in the world were totally depraved through the fall, and God found He could not get them to heaven, so He drowned them. Now, if God wanted to get up a flood big enough to drown sin, why did He not get up a flood big enough to drown sin? That was a mistake. [Laughter.] Now, these people say that if Jonah had walked rapidly up and down the whale's belly he would have worked the acid of its gastric juice. [Laughter and applause.] Imagine Jonah sitting in the whale's mouth, on the back of a molar-tooth; and yet this doctor of divinity will have us believe that the infinite God of the universe was sitting under his spout and made the worm that was at the root of Jonah's vine. Great business. [Laughter.]

David is said to be in Heaven after God's own heart, and if you will read the twenty-eighth chapter of Chronicles you will find that David died full of years and honors. So I find in the catalogue of prophecy, concerning Solomon, "He shall reign in peace and quietness; he shall be my son, and I shall be his father, and I will preserve his Kingdom." Was that true? [Applause.]

It won't do. But they say God couldn't do away with slavery suddenly, nor with polygamy all at once—that He had to do it gradually—that if He had told this man you mustn't have slaves, and one man had one wife, and another one wife, and one wife that she must have one husband, He would have

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notwithstanding all the miraculous power. Is it not wonderful that, when they did all these miracles, nobody was converted? [Laughter.] Isn't it wonderful that, in Egypt, when they performed these wonders—when the waters were turned into blood, when the people were smitten with disease, when the most terrible animals—isn't it wonderful that it had no influence on them? Do you know why all these miracles didn't affect the Egyptians? They were from another planet. I am so thankful, too, that the Jews who had been brought from bondage—had followed a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night—who had been miraculously fed, and for whose benefit the rock in the wilderness rocks and followed them up and down hill through all their journeying—isn't it wonderful, when they had seen the earth open and their companions swallowed up, that they had not let God Himself write in robes of flames from Sinai's crags, when they had seen Him talking face to face with Moses—isn't it a little wonderful that He had not more influence upon them? They were there at the time. [Applause.] And that is the reason they didn't mind it—they were there. [Laughter.] And yet, with all these things, they would not prevent polygamy and slavery. Was there no room on the two tables of stone to put two more commandments? Better have written them on the bricks of Babylon, then, than to have left the others all off and put these two on. Man shall not enslave his brother, you shall not live on unpaid labor, and the one man shall have the one wife and the one wife the one man. Better written and the other ten left off, it would have been a thousand times better for this world. [Laughter.]

But, they say, God works gradually. No hurry about it. [Laughter.] He is not gradual about keeping Sunday, because, if he met a man picking up sticks, He killed Him; but in other things He is gradual. Suppose we wanted now to break certain cannibals of eating missionaries [Laughter]—wanted to stop them from eating them raw? Of course we would not tell them. [Laughter.] That would be wrong. That would not do. We would induce them to cook them. That would be the first step toward civilization. [Laughter.] We would show them how to stew them. [Laughter.] We would not say it is

WRONG TO EAT MISSIONARY,

but it is wrong to eat missionary raw. [Laughter.] Then, after they began stewing them, we would put in a little mutton—not enough to excite suspicion [laughter] but just a little, and so, day by day, we would put in a little more mutton and a little less missionary until, in about what the Bible calls "the fullness of time," we would have mutton stew and no missionary. [Laughter.] That is God's way. [Renewed laughter.]

The next great charge against me is that I have disgraced my family by expressing my honest thoughts. No man can disgrace his parents that way. I want my children to express their real opinions, whether they agree with mine or not. [Applause.] I want my children to find out more than I have found, and I would be gratified to have *them* discover the errors I have made. And if my father and mother are still alive I feel and know that I am grumbling at a trifle of which they would approve. I am true to my manhood. [Applause.] But think of it! Suppose the father of Dr. Talmage had been a Methodist and his mother a Presbyterian; in order to get to Heaven no man should run the risk of reading it. [Laughter.] To allow a man to read the Bible on such conditions is to set a trap for his soul. The right way is to leave open the door, let you get to the day of judgment, and they ask you if you believe it say "Yes, I have never read it." [Roars of laughter.] The Protestant gives the book to a poor man and says "Read it. You are at liberty to read it." "Well, suppose I don't believe it when I get through?" "Then you will be damned." [Laughter.] No man should be allowed to read it on those conditions. And yet Protestants have done that infinitely cruel thing. If I thought it was necessary to believe it I would say never read another line in it, but just believe it [laughter] and stick to it. [Renewed laughter.] And yet these people really think that there is something miraculous about that book. They regard it as a fetich—a kind of amulet—a something charm that will keep off evil spirits, or bad luck [laughter], stop bullets, and do a thousand handy things for the preservation of life. I heard a story upon that subject. You know that thousands of them are printed in the Sunday-school books. Here is one they don't print. [Laughter.] There was a poor man who had belonged to the church, but he got cold, and he rather neglected it, and he had bad luck in his business, and he went down and down and down until he hadn't a dollar—not a thing to eat; and his wife said to him, "John, this comes of your having abandoned the church. This comes of your having done away with family worship. You go to it, for the love of us, let's go back." Well, John said it wouldn't do any harm to try. So he

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THE PULPIT.

Dr. Scudder's Farewell Sermon to His Brooklyn Congregation.

Prof. Swing Describes a Symmetrical Life and What Makes It.

The Law of Social Equilibrium as Explained by Dr. Thomas.

Bishop Sullivan Again Preaches to His Old Flock at Trinity Church.

Dr. Kennard Considers the Moral Aspects of Our City.

DR. H. M. SCUDDER.

His Farewell Sermon at the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Rev. Henry Martyn Scudder, D. D., pastor of the Central Congregational Church of this city, who has accepted a call to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Chicago, preached his farewell sermon this evening to a congregation which packed the church. There is a deep and profound feeling of regret manifested on the part of church-goers generally in consequence of Dr. Scudder's departure from the city where he has labored so successfully for eleven years and surrounded himself with friends innumerable. The services this evening were very impressive, and when Dr. Scudder spoke his farewell words there was considerable emotion both on the part of the speaker and the congregation. Dr. Scudder will leave Brooklyn for Chicago Thursday morning by an early train. Dr. Scudder selected his text from I. Corinthians, iii., 19: "For we are laborers together with God."

After drawing the parallel between the material partnership into which God has entered with mankind in all earthly affairs and the necessary spiritual partnership which is the foundation of all work for the amelioration and conversion of the human race, the Doctor reviewed his pastorate in this city, saying:

"I took charge of this church on the 1st of April, 1871. I have been its pastor, therefore, for eleven years seven months and a half, during this period of time I have devoted unreservedly to this church and its interests all the powers of my body and my soul. I have not allowed my vocation or pursuit to distract or divide my thoughts, my aims, and my labors. To fulfill my duties and privileges as your preacher and pastor has been my steadfast purpose, and in order to accomplish this I have economized my moments as a miser does his coins. My scheme of teaching must have been patent to many of you, for it has never varied. Studying the Bible with a keen relish for the original tongues, I have endeavored to exhibit and expound its truths as freshly and vividly as I could. Studying Nature with an ever increasing delight, I have tried to discover and demonstrate to you the analogies of spiritual truth with which it abounds. The Bible presents to us God's ideas in print; Nature presents to us God's ideas in forms, and I have ever striven to show how the truths depicted in the Word are also incorporated into the framework of the universe; how the two books—Holy Scripture and Nature—teach the same lessons. And you will all bear me witness that I have always endeavored to lead you in all your thoughts and affections to the Lord Jesus Christ, the incarnate God; that have held up before you, as the beginning, middle, and end of your salvation, His expiatory atonement as the holy refuge for our sinful souls, His truth and spirit our infallible guide, His infinite beauty as the object of our adoring contemplation, His perfect humanity as our glorious ideal, His promises as our hope, His presence with us in the grace of the Holy Spirit as our joy and our sanctification, and His boundless, divine love and tender human affection as the centre of revolution for all our thoughts, emotions, plans, volitions, and actions.

"Moreover, my heart has been in sympathy with you. With you I have often wept, and with you I have often rejoiced. The sick and baptized youth or babies my spirit has entered with gladness into that service of consecration. When I have buried your little children I have thought of mine, whose bodies lie under the shade of the mango trees in the cemetery-yard of Vellore, thousands of miles away. Your griefs and your joys have been mine also.

"Your cooperation with me has been hearty, thorough, and persistent. Here I must enter into a little detail.

"A church organization is in one view a business firm. It is of great moment that in secular affairs, which are committed to its Trustees, should be conducted with punctuality and scrupulous honesty. Moreover, trustees should be both prudent and enterprising. They should not be too conservative or too radical; they should not move too slow nor run too fast. There is a golden mean. In all these respects our trustees have acquitted themselves well. Their management has been upright, honorable, prompt, spirited, sagacious, and successful. Thanks to them, for their work, for the quantity of it and the quality of it, and I congratulate them that they have been able to meet all the obligations incurred by the erection of these large buildings—our church edifice and our chapel—and that instead of being in debt they have a surplus of several thousand dollars in their treasury. This is a good record for them and for the congregation that has so resolutely and liberally sustained them.

"The Prudential Committee is the pastor's cabinet, his body of advisers and helpers in the spiritual supervision of the church. Wise and true, respectful and affectionate, have these dear brethren been in all their intercourse with me. I have always felt that in them I had a strong arm to lean upon. I never could have fulfilled my ministry here without their advice, encouragement, and support. They have been genuine friends, good counselors, and cordial coworkers. Our meetings together have not been dull and irksome, but lively and delightful. I have often gone in weary and come out refreshed. I regret that I shall meet with them no more. I wish with gratitude to express my numerous obligations to every one who has during my pastorate held the office of Deacon, and thus been a member of the Prudential Committee.

"The distinctively farewell portion of this discourse must be very brief. I cannot protract it. They who really love when they part have little to say. You know that I love you and that it is not necessary for me to express to you. To the officers and members of this church, and to all others who compose this great congregation, I do with a full overflowing heart tender my best thanks for all their courtesies and kindnesses. They cannot be described, but they are remembered, For your tender sympathy, your forbearance, your confidence, and your affection I thank you. I am glad that you do not wish to get rid of me; that you are sorry to have me go; that you will miss me even as I shall miss you. The joy of a true love underlies the sorrow of every farewell. I shall often think of you. How many pleasant seasons we have enjoyed in these eleven years that we have been together! Here in this house, how often have our souls been lifted up on wings of faith and love! How sweet have been our meditations upon God's Word and God's works! How delightful have been our weekly gatherings in the adjacent chapel! Do you think that I can ever blot out the experiences of these years? Beloved friends, I commend you to God, and to the work of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all those which are sanctified." I bid you farewell. [Emotion.] May the benediction of God the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit be upon you. Let us hold fast our faith to the end. A few short years and we shall have passed away from this world. We shall meet again in that blessed country where there are no partings and no sorrows. If individual Christians are as stars shining in the firmament of God's love, the churches are as constellations. May this church be established there a resplendent constellation and we be there as bright shining stars."

PROF. SWING.

A Symmetrical Life.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning to a large congregation in the Central Church. His theme was "A Symmetrical Life." Following is the sermon:

From whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted.—*Ephesians, iv., 16.*

Symmetry is one of the elements of beauty in art. If the painter or sculptor or architect forgets this it is vain he executes well the special parts of his work. If the arm of an infant is attached to the body of a man, or if a large, heavy eye of a grave philosopher is painted in the face of a cherub, it is all vain that the arm or the eye in itself be excellent work. In a group of columns or figures it is easy for one to be too high or too low. In addition to the skill or genius demanded by each minute detail in art, the mind of the workman must possess breadth enough of intellect and taste to make him perceive the harmony of things—the unity possible in the midst of diversity. No wonder some have begged of our artists and literary men and dramatists to give them the unities, for indeed in such harmony there is infinite satisfaction, it is the soul's peace. Literature is equally bound to be on its guard, for if the writer be not full of measurement and comparison his introduction may promise more than is to be fulfilled in the volume, or some character of little importance may play far more than its part in the circle of events, and the hero may be hidden behind the valet. The cathedral whose spire is to rise 400 feet must itself be colossal. Its foundations and arches in the crypt and all the decorative columns must act in the outset as though a lofty spire or dome was to set up an eternal comparison of some kind between it and them.

This law of symmetry, according to Paul, must be looked for in doctrines of belief and practice, and must help the finite mind in its search after and statement of truth. If man had to deal with but one doctrine in all his life his danger of perverting it would at least be less visible even if not less real. His overstatement or his underestimate would escape notice from self or society; but the moment the mind must hold and arrange a score or more of dogmas, or ideas, or laws, then his troubles begin; and to find the best truth everywhere the theologian or statesman must be as skillful as Meissonnier, who in his battle-scenes never makes his horses too large for the riders, nor the soldiers in the background as distinct as those fighting or dying in the front. Before us the very leaves, and grass, and sprinkled blood are seen; but in the distance the hills and trees, with their green coverings, and terrified beasts and birds, fade out of sight in smoke and dust. It is an unfortunate element of our times that the public ideas have become so numerous in all the departments of thought and action that it is almost impossible to group them according to their merit; that a small man may not be mistaken for a king, nor a good King mistaken for an ignorant domestic in this great canvas of thought or principle. When the human race began first to feel that there must be a God, the one dogma of His existence lay before the multitude. The quality of that existence had not yet been thought out. The mind was free to imagine the Deity as awake or asleep, as full of revenge or passion; but as meditation and reason advanced it became necessary to modify this existence, and finally conclude that the Creator never slumbers; and then that He knows all and is present everywhere. These last ideas would make improbable a material body and a local home, and thus the first thought must be modified by a second, and the second affected by a third, and thus onward until at last the human race was called upon to weigh and balance opinions so as to make the arm respond to the size of the body; the foot to the limb, the eye and mouth to the face. When the Mosaic age arose up in the wilderness and stood alone, for it would not see anything else, neither Greece, nor Asia, nor the coming Rome, and saw the surrounding tribes only long enough to destroy them, it possessed an individual grandeur. Its laws were wonderful. Its customs, public and private, composed, as it seemed, a civilization; but, alas for it! when a new era suddenly appeared in the person of Christ then had Mosaism to be deeply modified. Those who had written its laws had not seen all the outlying world; had seen only twelve tribes; had not seen the future of earth, only a narrow band of time; had not seen Rome the bride of God; had seen Him quite hidden in the cleft of a rock, or had heard the rustle of divine garments. Burning-bush, thunder-shaken Sinai, the parting sea, the drowning of the Egyptian host had revealed the divine power, and it stood forth all gigantic, but no one had come yet to draw the outline of the Divine love. Christ's advent was therefore an example of a subtle power in the inquiry into the relative proportions of God's wrath and His mercy; and John the Baptist told the whole story when he said: "He must increase, but I must decrease." Emblems and localisms had lived their natural life, the widow grasp asked for the retirement of much that had once been great.

Doctrine, like learning, is always relative. Herodotus was a child in the history of nations, Pliny for a distinguished scientist, and Lycurgus was famous as a statesman, but could those men reappear today in the exact condition of mind in which they left this world the one would not wear the glory of a historian, the other would not be the fame of science or political wisdom. Each would reveal traces of his special merit, but in the new era they would be unbalanced like trees which have grown for a hundred years with the sun on one side. It was therefore impossible for Augustine or Tertullian, or Calvin or Luther to make final statements of doctrine, and impossible for the early Popes and Bishops to define a dogma which should be the one church of all ages, for into their creeds or the church ideas would be cast not in any just proportion but with the partiality of the different times. If you will read a single creed of Roman or Protestant fabrication you will learn from it what doctrinal wars were then raging, and what dogma was the favorit or the horror of the times. As the old coats-of-mail assure us that bullets had not yet been used, the weapons must have been sword and spear and arrow, so the creeds of early epochs tell us that it was the delight of Kings, and Popes, and seats to be sworn to, and well punished, and that a God of vengeance was more desirable than a God of forgiveness and love. Had Dante written in our age he would have cut down and softened his "Inferno," and have carried his grand rhetoric, and flowers, and picture over into the purgatory and paradise, for the hell of our age is rapidly retreating into the purgatory of the past.

Mr. Beecher recently expressed the wish that he might yet find a Christian philosophy which should be everywhere and always true and valuable. The wish is noble, for it is only a longing of the heart for a harmony which may make many particulars blend like the instruments in an orchestra. We all may well long to see the figure of theology rise up like one of the graces from the chisel of Phidias, or from waldsen, and not longer to stand forth as a monster—a cyclops with one eye in the forehead, or like the creature of Milton that

Seemed a woman to the waist and fair,
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast, a serpent armed
With mortal sting.

There should be rising up from amid all the toiling artists today in the church, and in the closets of learning, and in the deeply thinking multitude, some form of Christianity which might reveal the lines of eternal beauty, and be to the realm of mental forms what Sabbath Believe is to the world of human forms. The generation now living ask for a Heavenly Father whose power and goodness, whose justice and mercy shall find some expression in the thoughts and language of earth. It seems evident that the wrath and mercy of God are vast facts, and from those facts must emerge two other facts called hell and heaven; but where is the supreme equity that shall tell us in what form we shall depict an angry Creator, or with what colors we shall paint the world of punishment and the world of happiness?

To illustrate the assertion that it is difficult for our generation to arrange into symmetry its great and sudden arrival of new thoughts, let us cite the doctrine of benevolence or common charity. The last hundred years have been as busy in the theory and practice of love as were the Dark Ages in the invention and practice of cruelty. What military fame was to the Romans, or what physical beauty was to the Greeks, this sympathy for the common people is to our generation—a great dominant sentiment. And much nobler is it than any feeling which ever swept across the classic lands, for not a line of poetry, or art, or eloquence does not sparkle and smile like the bright waters of charity. Onward has come this sentiment like a springtide hurrying up from the south. But suddenly the coins and food cast to beggars have to be withheld, for the charity which was supposed to save the poor only creates a new army of applicants. Benevolence has become a creature of silence and secrecy, and therefore we are all driven again with our work of art, and are requested to make the arm harmonize with the body and the eye with the forehead, and to come back to the quality of the work when we shall have gotten out of apprenticeship and can tell an angel from a monster. All would have remained as it was had not the same age which has evolved the doctrine of charity wrought out its gas-engine and its steam-engine, its estimates of personal labor and independence. An age may find peace by knowing only a little, or else by knowing a vast number of things. When our times began to ponder over the fact that Franklin was poor and yet needed no gift pennies, that Dr. Hogg was a coal-heaver, that Winckelmann was the son of a shoemaker, that George Stevenson began his career digging in the coal-pit, and expressed his joy when his pay was advanced to twelve shillings a week, that Herschel played music for dancers and in the intervals studied astronomy, that Burns plowed, that Lincoln split rails, they had to enter on charity to be affected by the rising glory of self-help. It has now come to this that we all stand between two large truths, that we must be kind to our neighbor, and that that is the best charity which teaches a man how to help itself. Eoriand is now quite forgotten by the public that man must be made to love his own self-support, and there are savings-banks which do not suspend or break whose motto is "To help the poor to help themselves." Thus in a broad age doctrines come into conflict with each other, and the one first on the scene must often be much changed to make room not for an antagonist, but for a companion. Diffused in the sap of the tree which has had the light and warmth on one side for a century straighten up its bent body and throw out branches on its feeble side. So our times, affected by a long past, when all things tended to produce a one-sided growth, will find a difficult task in the return to a symmetry of trunk and branch and leaf and fruit. Church and State will be in a temporary chaos like a doubting army, and the hearts of patriots will fear for their country and the religious fear for the safety of their altars. Good men and loving Christ are designated as infidels or skeptics, and the irreligious looking on laugh at man's faith in a God or a second life. But we have got come to a chaos, but to a luxuriant field where the soul is so rich the scores of ideas grow and become entangled together. To find the just value of each doctrine is one of the great tasks that we must all help to understand and perform.

If you would attempt to measure yet further this entanglement of opinion you can find a field of operation in the temperance question. The old intoxicating cup met with a new and powerful foe in the temperance reform which began early in this century, and spread with great power in 1836 and adjoining years. The cheapness of whisky made from the corn which grew everywhere made the distilleries more common than the school-house, and sending 30,000 men to the grave each year when the population of the Nation was small, that popular drink won for the country the fame in the words, "a Nation of drunkards"; but here are we today bewildered between the three ideas of total abstinence, and the old creed in the words, "Let moderation stand upon a basis of a large one. Add temperance; and equally eloquent are the arguments in favor of personal liberty. Where these three roads cross many good men have halted, not knowing fully what path to declare the wisest. But to our age alone have three such enigmas been proposed. To men in Bible times temperance was proposed and urged, but in those years individual right was of little significance, and of total abstinence little was said; but here the three thoughts meet, and it is required of us to find the symmetry of the whole piece. I do not wish to be a drunkard, but desire to be free, and yet do not wish to sell away my liberty against the welfare of my neighbor, and hence join the multitude which is in doubt where the roads cross. But it is lawful for us to surmise that the symmetry of these figures will at last be found in an education, intellectual and moral, which will make men ashamed to brutalise self by means of any of these drinks, distilled or fermented, known to our suffering race. It is probable that "self-control" is to be the final and ideal watchword of our Nation in this relation of society to a form of appetite. That is probably a method which will make a unity out of the figures to be gathered upon the canvas; for the grandest manhood and womanhood is that which can hurl back temptation by a gigantic power within. All the great have become so not by a life in a sinless world, but by a life in a world whose vices they saw and despised. On one account the presence of a vice is a form of good fortune; it offers the noble soul an enemy to conquer and a proof that he has within some trace of excellence. Much of Paul's joy in his Master to say, "I have fought a good fight"—a sense of personal worth he could not have reached in an angelic world.

This difficulty of finding the proportion or equity of doctrine reaches outside of religion and beyond the questions of temperance and total abstinence. Let us look into another corner of this luxuriant age and note how vastly out of proportion has become the desire to amass riches. Industry and liberty and the unparalleled opportunities of the continent and mental growth are facts which meet in this land and period; but the love of money has outgrown its noble companions, and once more the human nature is becoming deformed. The passion for gain is trampling to death, with many, the passion for learning, and contentment, and friendship, and peace, and goodness, and usefulness. Young men turn back from schools or colleges that they may hasten to make fortunes; books of literature are closed, conversation is abandoned, home is postponed, marriage despised, reflection and peace forgotten that all the powers of mind and body may be given to the race for riches. Thus falls or soon will fall the possible harmony of mankind. Thus will a new deformity begin to spread itself over that which came to the earth in the likeness of God.

Thus has the case been adequately stated. Is there any help for this disproportion? There is indeed help, and that too within the range of most hearts. Man cannot cure the diseases of the body. At last some fever or consumption or other illness will come, and friends will say, "He must die." This is because nature has assigned us all to physical death. The free will is not consulted; hence before disease we are at last powerless. But nature has not appointed any of you to spiritual disease and death. Rather it invites you to a higher and higher life. It has therefore given you all a will-power that may evoke a beautiful world out of a chaos. What is a Franklin, or a Washington, or an Oberlin, or a Lincoln, or a Garfield, except places where the human will has been with its creative touch. As one of the modern wise men said, "The universe is an enormous will rushing out into life"; so may we say of each noble man or woman, that is a human wish and purpose unfolding into the external flower of being. All ye young hearts who are just setting forth upon the journey cannot indeed solve at this early period the whole problem, but looking out upon this magnificent landscape you can say, "I shall worship a God of equal justice and love; He shall rise up before me holy without spot and as loving as our mother; His Heaven and His hell shall be the arenas of a wise and a just Creator; I shall throw Calvin, and Luther, and Tertullian, and Augustine, and thousands of other worthies into a new crucible, and shall extract the gold from them each and from each the dross; I shall open my heart in charity, but will remember the new-born proposition that he best befriends who helps a neighbor to help himself. I shall in this temper together the glass of spirits and the glass of crystal water, and try to measure the sorrow and crime of the one and the clear intellect and rosy cheeks in the other; and seeing the misery of labor and capital I shall try to make a life of industry turn its earnings daily into more mental and spiritual power, and shall ask gold, not to make me a grasping monster, but to help me become a better and wiser man." Such a philosophy is not purely theoretic: it is practical, and simple, and easy; and in this kind of chariot many even in our age are riding happily along the earthly career; and oftentimes the traveler within is seen to look out of the window as over the top of the discordant crowd, and to advance through the higher and sweeter air.

This period, the widest and deepest of all in its intellectual grasp; this period so overflowing with facts, and thoughts, and inquiries, so equipped with the love of labor and with the instruments of labor, and so generous in its rewards of it; this period so full to all the youth of our Nation unless they draw near to it with that will-power which can compel the rich star-dust to gather itself into a world. He who simply guesses at the surroundings of modern existence is only a child which watches the bubbles blown into the air, full of delight at the prismatic colors of the sky, sinking, and fading balls. They only are worthy children of God who, seeing the statue in the marble block, begin at once to bring forth arm, and hand, and cheek, and forehead, until like the image made by Pygmalion a kind Muse believe all around into speaking, loving life. Up amid the dejecta membra of old ages and old worships arose the Christ of St. Paul. He debased some ideas and exalted others to form a new group-ing of the figures which had come, some from Egypt, some from Israel, some from Asia, and when this Divine Master had refashioned and remade all, the religious mind gazed at the scene and beheld a new symmetry of things human and divine. God was in the midst, humanity were as children about His feet, virtue was receiving a crown, sin was sinking into the earth, glad to conceal its form from a God and Savior so patient and merciful.

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

The Law of Social Equilibrium.

Dr. Thomas preached yesterday forenoon in the People's Church. Spite of the unpleasant weather there was a large congregation. The Doctor chose for his theme "The Law of Social Equilibrium." Following is the sermon:

That he might reconcile both unto God in our body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby.—*Eph., ii., 16.*

An able writer has observed the fact that "all beginnings are shrouded in mystery." The truth of this remark is felt by all who attempt to study the exact origin of any of the great religions or of the old civilizations. They are lost in the distant past. And the difficulty is scarcely less if we seek for the beginnings of things that belong to our own time, as of a political party, or of a sect in religion, or any social event, for each present thing is so related to its past that we can nowhere draw a line and say that the causes all lie on this side. If any one thing had not been no one can tell how different might have been all the rest. And this mystery of the beginnings of things surrounds us, turn which way we will. So we ask the beginnings of matter, scientists resolve it back into atoms so small that were each atom in a drop of water enlarged to the size of an orange the drop of water would be larger than our earth. But they can no more account for the origin of the supposed atom than they can for a universe. And so are we lost in searching for the beginning of life, or power, or anything that is. And hence we have to accept things very largely as they are; as facts perceived by our senses, or known to consciousness, and confess that ourselves and all that is are mysteries profound.

But when we abandon as vain the effort to know the beginnings of things, the things themselves remain, and these we may ponder and study; and if we may not know all we may know something; but how little, how almost as nothing, is what we know compared to what lies beyond! And this seems necessarily so when we consider how few have been our years, and how imperfect and limited must be our observations. We stand in the midst of existence of which we are a part, and we see only that which is near us, and we form an opinion and say it is thus or so; and a thousand other minds are observing the same great whole from other points of view, and they say the party and the people and the universe is not as we judge differently. We stand in our brief day and look at the great mystery, or so much of it as passes along just then, and in the light of history we see a little of what has been, and a prophetic vision pierces a little the veil of the future, but how little with all this have we seen of the mighty sweep and purpose of the long ages in which God lives and works!

And yet it is possible for us to know something of all, by our observations and knowledge of a part; for the part we observe is related to the whole; and we may discover the workings and the tendencies of great principles or laws that point to certain far-off results that are now in the process of consummation.

One of these great laws is that of a social equilibrium, or the balancing of moral forces; to this we may give our thoughts in the present discourse.

From a partial view of the system of things about us we might be led to infer that everything is in a state of mutual annihilation; that every where one thing is opposed to the other, and that the whole scene is a daily struggle of forces for the ascendency. But a broader and more inclusive view may lead to the opposite conclusion that all this seeming antagonism and war of forces is but the method and outworking of a great divine harmony; and that the struggles and antagonisms that we witness in society result from a disturbed balance or the want of a perfect moral equilibrium. And should we find this to be the case, then the whole scene is changed, and instead of desperation and despair we may cheerfully work and wait and hope.

That we may see more clearly the nature and workings of this law of balancing and reconciliation in the social world, let us approach it by the way of some of the suggestive analogies to be found in the material world.

We find in nature the law of equilibrium, or the perfect balancing of opposing forces, as a condition and cause of harmonious action. It is by the operation of the law that we have the orderly movement of the planets. Thus we are told in the first of Sir Isaac Newton's laws of motion that everybody will continue in a state of rest, or of uniform motion in a right line, unless compelled by some other force to change its state, or the direction of its course. We are told that gravity is the tendency of a mass of matter toward its centre, and that every portion of matter attracts every other portion, directly as its quantity, and inversely as the square of its distance. Now, what is the result of this in planetary motion? The centripetal force—or the tendency toward the centre—would cause all the planets to fall upon the sun, but here comes in the centrifugal force, or the tendency of bodies moving in a curve to fly off from the axis of their motion in a tangent; and these forces equally balancing each other, the planets move on forever. But supposing the velocity of a planet were impeded by any resisting substance, the result would be a loss of centrifugal force, and a gain in the centripetal, and the planet would be drawn in upon the sun; or were its velocity increased it would fly from its orbit. But this perfect and delicate balancing of forces preserves uniformity of action, and a perpetual and harmonious order of the solar worlds.

We may find another illustrative analogy in the kingdom of animal life, where the building and the tearing down processes go on side by side in the same organism. We construct a wall or tower of brick or stone, and the material that we place in the structure remains unchanged and the building stands. But in the building economy of life the whole effort is to carry food on through its many changes to a point where it becomes vitalized and enters into the living tissue; and then sets in a retrograde action by which the vitalized atoms die and are excreted, so that the life and death forces are in a constant struggle, but the result of a proper equilibrium or balance of these forces is perfect health. These forces seem to work in opposite directions, and were we ignorant of the economy of life we might suppose that all retrograde action was its enemy, and seek to avert the process, but, understanding life, we know that this is essential, and that its absence or its excess leads to disease and death. And hence we seek to maintain its equilibrium, which is life.

We may find another analogy bearing upon the same general subject in what we may call the restoring or recuperative process of Nature.

You have probably often heard it said that the laws of Nature contain no evidence nor suggestion even of mercy or restoration. Has it seems strange that any one should come to such a conclusion when the facts so often point to the very opposite. It is true that Nature's laws are uniform and exacting of their penalties; that fire will burn and gravity will cause one to fall from a great height with destructive force, and that Nature stretches forth no hand to rescue. But still Nature is tender and abundant in her efforts to restore and to heal that which has been hurt. This recuperative power inheres in everything that has life. If a plant is crushed to the ground it tries to rise again. If an ax be struck into a growing tree Nature sets to work at once to repair the damage. If a bone be broken the whole system comes to the rescue and in its own way seeks to heal the severed parts. If one be exposed to excessive heat or cold the whole vital economy rallies to repel the danger. And thus we find in the nature of things that which seeks to save.

In the light of these analogies let us now approach a little nearer to the law of social equilibrium or the balancing of moral forces.

In the light of these analogies we should expect to find this law growing out of or somehow conditioned in opposing forces or in resulting antagonisms. And this expectation is fully borne out. When we study man individually we find that he is made up of opposite, or of commanding, forces and principles. Thus love stands opposed to hatred, and benevolence to avarice, and mercy to cruelty, and forgiveness to revenge, and purity stands ever against lust, and truth opposes falsehood. And in a general sense the flesh or the appetites and passions stand opposed to the spirit or to reason and conscience. They "are contrary the one to the other." And in most lives there is a want of equilibrium or of proper balancing, and the result is a warfare within. Passion may have usurped the throne of reason, or lust overpowered conscience, or avarice weakened benevolence.

Now, this being the case with the individual, we should naturally expect to find the same opposing forces at work in society, and to find one part seemingly antagonistic to the other. And thus we have the antagonisms of law and liberty and of labor and capital; and in addition the conflict between party rulers and the people, and in religion the controversy between reason and faith. But a broader study of these seemingly antagonistic forces reveal the fact that both are essential to the welfare of the individual and to the public good, and that the trouble arises from a want of proper equilibrium or balance. Thus, whilst law is a restraint upon liberty, or rather upon its improper exercise, it is at the same time essential to the very existence of liberty. And so of capital and labor. They may seem to stand opposed the one to the other, and when improperly balanced they may be antagonistic, but really they are mutually dependent—the one is essential to the other, and in proper equilibrium they are mutually helpful. The same is true in party organizations. It is only through organizations that the people can express their will and exert their power, and hence the people are dependent upon parties in politics; but when the party stumps to the entire people, as it seeks to be the principal and not the agent, and hence the people lose power, and have to rebel against the usurpation; and then the party finds itself helpless without the support of the people. But a proper equilibrium or balance between the two results in good to both. And so in religion. The soul is made to trust; the heart hallows everything it touches with reverence, and thus believe all beyond in the name of the sacred. Reason is cold and critical, and accepts nothing that does not admit of proof, and is suspicious of everything that looks unreasonable; and left alone reason would carry out of that lies beyond its power to explain. But the two working together in proper balance are mutually helpful. Reason restrains an excessive credulity, and faith travels on and rests in a great and blessed trust and hope to which reason alone cannot attain.

We have noted the fact that Nature not only illustrates the laws of equilibrium as a mode of having motion, but that it carries in itself a recuperative power; or a power to repair injuries.

And now when we turn to the great social order we find something that corresponds to this in what may be called a self-regulating tendency, or a tendency in society to correct its own mistakes and abuses, and to find the just balance of its forces. If you ask wherein this tendency resides, I can only answer that it is in the moral constitution of things—is the ordination of God, just as is the healing power in the tree that is injured, or in the system when a bone is broken. Were there not some such provision by which the wrongs and abuses of society could be corrected it would soon work its own destruction.

Examples of this tendency in things to regulate themselves, this aptitude for readjustments and redistributions of power, tending to preserve a proper balance, and looking to its perfect equilibrium, are abundant in history.

An illustration from civil affairs may be taken from the history of England. In the time of Charles the First the spirit of liberty had so declined during the years that it was possible for Cromwell to ascend to unlimited power, and Charles the Second came along to impose the most heartless tyranny that the nation had ever endured. But the consequent suffering of the people caused the spirit of liberty to revive, and they rose up and hurled his brother from the throne, and established English liberty upon a broad and just basis. Another illustration is found in the sufferings and oppressions of the American colonies and the War of the Revolution by which our independence was achieved; and still another in the history of slavery and the Rebellion and the consequent emancipation.

In the religious world we find an illustration of this principle in the Reformation of the sixteenth century. The authority of the church had become oppressive, and risen up as a vast ecclesiasticism between the people and God, and along with this many abuses had come to be sanctioned. The reformation was the assertion and the vindication of a long pent-up individualism, and of the right of each soul to come to God for itself; or of the priesthood of the people. And still other illustrations are abundant in the history of the dissenting churches in England and Scotland, and in the broader faith that is coming to bless the world. In the very land of John Knox the old creed is being modified; and all over the Christian world, in spite of the earnest protestors of the orthodox clergy, a broader hope for the future of our race is coming to take the place of the old despair; and the people are asserting a larger liberty in matters of personal belief.

Let us want the latest illustrations of the principle we are considering it is in the election of last Tuesday. The Republican party had a great mission and has accomplished a great work. But some of the leaders had come to think that the party was the people, and they party and the people were well-meaning persons wanted the party to indorse impracticable and discriminating legislation; and in New York and Pennsylvania there was a desperate quarrel between factions of the party, and so the political life of our country is finding other channels in which to flow.

And thus have we reached the philosophical conclusion that in the moral as well as the material world there is needed the balancing of forces. In Nature this balance or equipose is regularly maintained in the orderly movements of the planets, and works on with more or less regularity in all the lesser bodies about us. In the moral and social order the troubles of governments, and of labor, and capital, and religions are owing to the want of this perfect balance, and all the revolutions, and struggles, and sufferings of the people are incidents along the difficult way to that perfect equilibrium that is the one condition of moral harmony.

Into this great and progressive but unsettled moral condition of society comes the true relation of Jesus Christ. He comes to save and not to destroy; and yet He brought the sword as well as peace. He saw that the world's trouble was ignorance and sin, and He declared the great central truth of God and righteousness that bear upon character; and He seeks to restore the balance of power by renewing each heart in love and purity, and to gather the nations around the world's great altar of love and sacrifice on Calvary, and to win and reconcile all unto God. And O, beautiful will be the moral order when each heart comes under the saving and sacrificing power of Christ, when the "golden rule" shall be the life of all, and when all shall delight to fulfill the law of Christ's vicariousness in bearing each other's burdens and rejoicing in each other's prosperity. Then will all "enmity be slain." Only love can do this; and then shall wars and tumults cease, and man be the friend and helper of man. And this is the great moral order of free and purified minds and hearts that God is building up here; and in all points to that immortal society that is gathering on the other shore. And God's own word is that he will draw all to the uplifted cross, and that all things to earth and Heaven shall some time be reconciled in the principles of the cross. And then shall there be rest. Not the rest of inactivity, but the rest of a perfect harmony of all souls in the land of love; the rest, the repose of God.

BISHOP SULLIVAN.

A Sermon to His Former Parishioners at Trinity Episcopal Church.

The Rt.-Rev. Dr. Sullivan, now Bishop of the Algoma Diocese, Canada, preached at Trinity Church yesterday morning. He was rector of the church for a long time, and severed his connection with it three years ago to accept a call to St. George's Church, Montreal, and about five months ago was elected to succeed Bishop Fauquier, who died, as Bishop of the diocese named, which is one of the largest and most important missionary episcopates in the church. It is bounded on the north by Hudson Bay, on the south by Lake Huron and Lake Superior, on the east by Ottawa Territory, and on the west by Manitoba, and is 800 miles in length. It is purely a missionary field, and has a population of 75,000, of which 10,000 are Indians, with forty-five so-called churches, ninety congregations, and fifteen clergymen, and none of the churches are self-supporting, from which it will be seen that the reverend gentleman's new field of labor is not the most inviting.

The Bishop was greeted by a large congregation, all of whom were glad to welcome him again to his old pulpit, listen to his eloquence, and admire his fervor and earnestness. He took for his text the words: "The Kingdom of God Cometh Not with Observation," and spoke briefly of the growth of the church and the glory of religious life. The sermon, while largely historical, was nevertheless deeply interesting, as was attested by the close attention paid to his every utterance. In the course of his remarks he referred to his new field of labor and the necessity of help to carry on his work. He had to travel by boat from place to place, and felt the need of having one at his command. As it was, there could be no regularity in visitations, and he proposed to ask some of his old parishioners during his visit to contribute of their means to the purchasing of a tug, in conclusion he spoke feelingly of his old relations with the church, and asked their prayers, the effect of which was to bring tears to many eyes.

In the afternoon the Bishop addressed the Sunday-school of the church in the interest of the missionary cause, and was greeted with not only a large turnout of the children, but also of their parents. He will remain in the city a few days, and will call upon such of his old parishioners as he can.

DR. KENNARD.

The Moral Aspect of Our City.

"The Moral Aspect of Our City" was the subject of a sermon preached yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Kennard in the Fourth Baptist Church. His text was from Luke: "He beheld the city." The Doctor said the Savior looked at a great city, with its magnificent temples and buildings of wondrous architecture, filled with a people unmindful of the commandments, and, knowing this, Jesus wept over it. A great city was a great problem. The mind could scarcely perceive what a problem was presented by a great city, eager tides of humanity, the din of daily traffic, the open doors of evil, the flashing lights, the race for money in a city like Chicago. The moral aspect. Its government appealed to every philanthropic mind. In this undercurrent of city which has had such a marvelous growth, and which is looked upon to develop and mold the character of the Northwest, the mad ambition to possess it was apt to overlook the real possibilities of its people. God and the Devil have planted their standards here, and there was danger that Satan would triumph. Six thousand saloons of the baser sort stood with open doors inviting people for the enemy of souls. Some of the reverend gentleman said he had it on good authority that there were between forty and fifty thousand young men and women in this city going down to the devil every year.

There was a brighter side to the picture. There were scores and scores of men and women fighting the tempter. It was a hard battle, and recruits were needed to help the weak. As an instance of what some poor people had to contend with, Dr. Kennard said a case had come to his knowledge within a few days where a poor sewing woman was about to have her furniture taken from her because she was unable to pay a small sum of money. She had borrowed $30 on her furniture for a month, and the lender charged her $9 interest for the loan. When the man was remonstrated with for the exorbitant interest he grew indignant, and said he knew his own business best, and the woman would have to pay it. Dr. Kennard said that thanks to a good Christian lawyer in his congregation the woman was assured of getting his pound of flesh. What was needed in this city was more missions and missionaries. The missions already established were few in number, but they were doing an incalculable amount of good. There should be at least forty or fifty more. The churches, too, should lend a stronger support to these missions, and the moral aspects of the city would be wonderfully improved.

"HOW 'TWAS DONE."

An Admirable Little Work Which Demonstrates Very Much Most Interesting Information Just Now Greatly Sought After.

Maj. Pangborn, the well-known compiler of the B. & O. Red Book, which has become the standard political text-book of the country, is now engaged with a large force of assistants in preparing a special edition of the Red Book, which promises to be quite a unique thing in political literature. It is to be issued under the taking title of "How 'Twas Done: The Political Revolution of 1882."

Within the most artistically engraved covers by the American Bank-Note Company will be embraced the official results of the election just held, and arranged so perfectly and intelligently that the veriest amateur in such statistics cannot fail to comprehend them. The figures will be given on State ticket and on Congressional ticket in separate tables, the former by counties and the latter by counties and districts. In both tables comparisons will be made with the vote at the last preceding election in each State, the returns of which will be given in full in order that the understanding of the situation may be complete. In States where the Congressional districts have been changed since 1880, the districts will be shown as now constituted, thus demonstrating what the result would have been two years ago had the same counties composed the districts then as now. Independent, Prohibition, and Greenback figures will be given in addition to the regular Republican and Democrat, and in each county the vote of each party will be shown with majorities, gains, and losses, both years, together with total vote of county. Congressional districts and State. Statistical tables will also be included in the book, showing upon similar full and comprehensive scale the vote for President in 1876 and in 1880.

In no publication of like character are such clear and exhaustive tabular statements attempted as in the B. & O. Red Book, and the forthcoming special edition will excel any previous edition in extent and interesting character of information furnished. Included within the remarks accompanying the returns will be the details of the changes in Congressional districts, the Congressmen elect, and the unsuccessful candidates in each State, as well as the members of the next Congress complete, and the changes in that body as compared to the last Congress. Much other data will be given, and in the way of a thorough understanding of exactly "How 'Twas Done" it would be difficult to imagine a more interesting and reliable a source of explanation than will be this new edition of the B. & O. Red Book. Like its predecessor it will be sent without any cost whatever to all who make application for it to C. K. Lord, General Passenger Agent, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

The Red Book is as a matter of course an advertisement of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but it contains so much of general inter

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

M. H. Cochrane, M. P., of Compton, Can., is at the Grand Pacific.

Robert J. Burdette, the Burlington *Hawkeye* humorist, is at the Palmer.

Congressman and Mrs. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, are at the Tremont.

The Sherman House has twenty of the new Vandepoele electric-lamps illuminating the office, dining-rooms, halls, and parlors.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. H. A. A. Tabor, of Colorado, is at the Palmer. Mr. Tabor aspires to the United States Senatorship from his little State.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rutherford, New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Brown, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Blood, St. Paul; and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Montgomery, Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

George S. Sanderson, Laredo, Tex.; Charles H. Tree, Portland, Me.; W. Rood, Ishpeming; Charles A. Phipps, Minneapolis; B. T. Bacon, Cincinnati; and T. H. Wheeler, Boston, are at the Tremont.

W. E. Miller, Terre Haute; John Morris, Negaunee; J. A. Sargent, New York; D. R. Page, Akron, O.; W. W. Burke, Washington; S. S. Parks and wife, Marquette; and J. M. Connelly, Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

C. Graubner, Frankfort, Germany; E. J. Brooks, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Mills, New York; R. Kimball, Boston; W. R. Thompson, Leadville; George F. Felt, Salt Lake; D. A. Fletcher, Denver; J. A. Wiggs, Memphis; T. E. White, Philadelphia; and J. C. Lyons, Omaha, are at the Palmer.

When John Johnson attempted last night to drive a crowd of loafers from in front of his house, at No. 340 West Fourteenth street, one of the gang drew a knife and slashed him across the left temple, the wound being about two inches long. The wound was stitched up by a physician who pronounced it not dangerous. Johnson's assailant was not arrested.

Judge O. A. Lochrane, Georgia; Miss Margaret Mather, the actress; Thomas Lowrey, Minneapolis; Ellsworth Terry, Boston; Dr. Cresswell, San Francisco; Miss Jarvis, Florence, Italy; G. Mackenzie, London, England; Barry Brown, Dublin, Ireland; James Grahame, Edinburg, Scotland; and W. A. Parshall, London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Hiram S. Waters, who attempted suicide Friday night at his boarding-house, No. 136 State street, was resting easier yesterday, and the prospects were that he would ultimately recover. Telegrams were received from Mrs. Waters stating that she was on her way here, and would arrive this morning. The reports respecting on her as being the cause of the attempted suicide are pronounced by friends of the family to be without the shadow of foundation.

While a wedding was in progress at No. 96 South Halsted last night an uninvited guest appeared on the scene, snaked into the cloakroom, took the opportunity offered, and ran out with two overcoats. One of the merrymakers saw the thief just as he made his exit from the house and promptly gave chase. Officer Barrett joined in the race and the fugitive was soon captured. He was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station, where he gave the name of Samuel Thompson and his age as 25 years.

Mr. T. Wickersham read an idealistic poem entitled "America" before the Liberal League last night. It was a description in rhyme of the discovery and development of America, the people's throwing off the yoke of the King, and then stamping out slavery. The next great struggle, it predicted, would be the overthrow of wealth and monopoly by the laboring class, and it closed with a vision of the America of the future, where there would be no rich, no poor, but all stand on an equal footing, and owning everything in common. There were usual criticisms after the reading, and one of the critics characterized the poem as "Fourth of July taffy."

The nuptials of Miss Augusta Danbe and Mr. David Pfaelzer, of Bloomfield, Ia., were solemnized last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Danbe, No. 319 West Polk street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Adler. The bride was attired in an elegant garnet silk with court train, trimmed in Duchesse lace, with diamond ornaments. The ceremony being over, the company, composed largely of relatives of the contracting parties, sat down to an elaborate collation, after which the remaining hours were devoted to dancing and social festivities. The presents were numerous and elegant. After a brief wedding tour the happy couple will take up their residence in Bloomfield, Ia.

The many friends of Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, will deeply sympathize with him in the bereavement which befell him yesterday. His daughter, Mrs. Edith Marian Child, wife of Mr. F. Linus Child, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 266 Langley avenue, after a brief illness occasioned by typhoid-fever of a malarial type. Mr. and Mrs. Child came here from Washington within a few weeks to make this city their permanent home. Mrs. Child was taken ill about ten days ago, and it is thought by her physician and friends that the disease had its incipiency in Washington. She was married in October, 1881, to Mr. Child, a promising young lawyer, and about three months ago a babe was born unto the happy couple. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Mark's Church, and the remains will be taken on the afternoon train to Washington for interment.

The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Young in the chair. It was decided to collect all the data possible of the old regiment and place it in the hands of Mr. Norman T. Gassette, one of the members of the club, to compile a complete history of the regiment. Thomas Blyth, of Denver, Colo., and Swan Bergstrom, of Bloomington, Ill., were elected members of the club. On motion a committee of three, consisting of John Stephens, Capt. D. F. Bremner, and J. F. S. Smith, were appointed to suggest a program and time and place for a reunion of the members of the regiment. A number of interesting letters were read from comrades in various parts of the country, and John Stephens read from the Wyoming Post an interesting account of the reunion of Company B.

BIBLE-READINGS AT HERSHEY HALL.

Mrs. Dora F. Beekman, the lady who has been conducting Bible-readings at Union Park Hall during the past week, yesterday morning officiated in the same capacity at Hershey Hall. The attendance was very small. The lady prefaced a consideration of various parables in the New Testament with the statement that she was simply engaged in the work of saving souls and of showing those who knew not who their God was the way to learn of and know Him. The Gospel of God was the same now as it was 1,800 years ago, as were also Christ's messages from Heaven to Revelation. It was for this faith that Christ died in order that God might be made manifest. The greater portion of the morning lesson which followed was taken from the eighteenth chapter of Luke, which contains the parable regarding the rich young ruler who had obeyed all of the commandments from his early childhood, but he was told by Christ to deliver up all of his vast wealth for the benefit of the poor, and was informed that it was easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven. The position assumed by the reader was that the young man's riches consisted of his great spiritual gains from a strict obedience of the commandments, and that it was Christ's desire that he should distribute his accumulations among those who were sorely in need of them.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR.

WHAT ONE OF THE MONOPOLY HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

There was at the Palmer House yesterday Mr. W. G. Irwin, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Irwin is a member of the well-known sugar raising and refining firm of Spreckels & Co., of San Francisco and Honolulu. "There are sixty sugar plantations on the island," said Mr. Irwin to a TRIBUNE reporter, "and we represent fifteen of them, which produced about 25,000 tons of sugar this year. On one plantation which Mr. Spreckels owns, and upon which he has some 4,000 acres of sugarcane under cultivation, he has expended over $2,500,000. The islands produce about 60,000 tons of sugar this year, of which we furnished nearly one-half. Mr. Spreckels is a man of vast wealth, and he has in the neighborhood of $4,000,000 invested in plantations in the islands."

"His wealth," said THE TRIBUNE reporter, "enables him to monopolize the sugar market of the islands."

"Yes, I suppose so. He comes into the market and buys the total crop, but the interest is open to every one else in the world who desires to do the same thing."

"But no one can come in, as I understand it, to buy the sugar."

"Mr. Spreckels is a man of brains and business, and he does the largest business in sugar with the planters. He purchases their crops from year to year, and he ships them to his refinery in San Francisco."

"I suppose he is the most interested in continuing the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands?"

"To you that may seem a small matter, but it is of great moment to us."

"But the cry is that he monopolizes everything on the island, and gives nobody else a chance?"

"I suppose that he does monopolize the sugar trade, but each plantation is at liberty to sell to anybody else. The planter can deal with whom he pleases."

"Is sugar-raising profitable generally?"

"All the planters are not wealthy by any means. Everything on the islands is done on credit. Notes are a great commodity there. The planters have received an immense impetus since the reciprocity treaty went into effect in 1876. But the scarcity and high price of labor has kept many planters heavily in debt."

"You employ Chinese labor?"

"Yes, we employ some on our plantations, but the Chinese Government has interdicted more from coming."

"What are you doing now to secure labor?"

"We are importing men from Portugal. It is good labor, but it is very expensive to secure, on account of the large families which they have, and which we allow them to bring with them."

"WHAT IS THE AVERAGE PAY OF LABORERS?"

"About $1 per day, and our Superintendents get from $2,000 to $6,000 per year."

"What about the impositions which are inflicted upon your laborers on the islands?"

"There are none."

"What about enslaving Norwegians whom you imported?"

"There was no truth in that. We imported some 300 Norwegian males, who proved a failure as plantation hands. They are unsuited to the heat and labor, because they are accustomed to their own more northern climate. We now import labor largely from the Azores. It costs us about $100 per man to secure the passage of a Portuguese, and we make a contract with him for three years, at the expiration of which time he is at liberty to remain on the island or go wherever else he pleases."

"Have all the Norwegians left the island?"

"No, sir; some of them are there yet working as plantation hands, but the climate is too much for them."

"Suppose reciprocity is abolished?"

"It will leave a great many of the plantations in a very bad state. Reciprocity went into effect in 1876, and more than quadrupled the trade between the Pacific States and the island."

"Its abolishment, I suppose, will affect your folks the worst?"

"It won't affect Spreckels & Co. particularly, except upon the plantations in which they are interested. The duties on sugars are paid by the planters."

"Won't the effect be to close your refinery?"

"It will have no effect on Spreckels so far as the refinery is concerned. At the present time Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, are building two fine steamers, at a cost of $500,000 each, for a direct semi-monthly line between the islands and San Francisco, and this all results from reciprocity."

"The benefits of reciprocity seem all to have been on the side of Spreckels & Co."

"No, sir. The United States has profited by reciprocity. Through its means the islands have purchased all the agricultural and other machinery in this country. They have nine American built inter-island steamers, constructed in San Francisco; and also some twenty-five sailing vessels for the island trade, which carry the sugars, machinery, etc. The whole trouble grows out of jealousy. The English and French Governments would like to see reciprocity between the United States and the islands abolished. These islands are the key to the Pacific, and the United States should continue to control them. Nearly all important Government positions are held by Americans, and the islands are really an American colony."

"I suppose that Spreckels is virtually the Government?"

"Mr. Spreckels naturally has something to say in the government of so small a country, where he has so much invested."

Mr. Irwin is accompanied by Mr. Sam Parker, a friend of King Kalakaua, who is the owner of a ranch and 40,000 head of cattle on the islands, and a gentleman worth several millions of dollars. He goes to Europe to buy fine cattle to ship to his herds. They leave for New York this afternoon.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The German Catholic Church on Laflin and Forty-ninth streets was dedicated yesterday morning. A large concourse of people witnessed the ceremony.

The fair that has been in progress at St. Roze's Church for several weeks past closed Saturday evening. The inclement weather did not deter the people from turning out in goodly numbers, and they contributed to the worthy enterprise with characteristic liberality, the receipts being over $7,000. A contest for a gold watch between Justice J. R. Crowell and John Foster was an exciting event, and Cook carried off the trophy amid warm enthusiasm.

The funeral of Mr. Peter Murphy, ex-Collector of the Town of Lake, took place from his residence on Hermosa street yesterday morning, and was largely attended. The remains were taken to St. Gabriel's Church, where the Rev. Father Dorney preached a touching sermon over the dead, which were subsequently interred in Calvary Cemetery.

Detective Finn has recovered the horse, buggy, and harness stolen by Frank Snyder a few weeks ago at Rockford, Ill., and returned the property to its owner, Charles Hedges. Snyder was in the employ of the Western Indiana Railroad Company, but got into the hands of some gamblers and lost his money. To obtain fresh funds to renew gambling he stole the above property. He is now in the County Jail.

Patrick McNamara, the father of six children, was sent to the Bridewell a short time ago for trying to murder his wife. Mrs. McNamara subsequently became dissipated and was sent to keep her husband company. The oldest daughter went to the "Home of the Good Shepherd"—the youngest 3 years old—were yesterday consigned to the different charitable institutions throughout the city.

The brick sewer which for the past month has been building through the stock-yards has reached a point about 150 feet from Forty-fifth street. As it is a hazardous undertaking to attempt to blast the solid rock during the fall season the contractors have concluded to let the job rest at the above-named point until next spring.

Work on the large storage building which is to cover the remaining ground on the south side of Brennock's packing-house has at last been begun. The building will be a vast one and a receptacle for beef and pork, which will be slaughtered here preparatory to shipment to the East.

The viaduct that is to connect Denny & Son's packing-house with the Stock-Yards will be nearing completion. The frame-work of the viaduct crossing the railroad tracks on the east side of the house is under roof. A part of the siding remains to be placed in position, but the workmen expect to have the vast concern in working order within a week.

PULLMAN.

The large and elegant apartment in the Arcade Building, Pullman, to be occupied by the Public Library, is receiving the finishing touches. Librarian Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, is making a catalog, from which books for the Pullman library will be purchased. The librarian, Mrs. Fake, has arrived in Pullman.

R. H. Hendry, foreman in the Allen Paper Car-Wheel Works since their opening, has resigned and will return to his old home in Troy, N. Y. His son succeeds him in the position.

KENSINGTON.

The Chicago Drop Forging Company has sold out to the Chicago Forging Company. Following is the list of officers of the new company: President, Anson Stager; Vice-President, William H. Swift; Secretary, F. J. Bushing; Treasurer and General Manager, E. L. Brown. Directors—Anson Stager, W. H. Swift, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Eugene Cary, H. C. Rew, C. C. Barton, H. B. Hicks, of Hartford, Conn., will have superintendence over the works.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Trades Assembly held their regular weekly meeting at 57 North Clark street yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rogers in the chair. Reports were received from the various committees. The Campaign Committee reported their success in defeating Judge Bradwell (?) in the Third Legislative District. The Committee on Entertainments suggested the assembly arrange to hold a series of lectures. Mr. Crawford spoke against putting up men as "Workingmen's" candidates who had never worked in their lives. He preferred workingmen, whether Democratic or Republican. Another member claimed it was the combined power of this party that had broken up the Republican party. It was not prohibition. Ohio was formerly run by boss miners, and now the laborers, by combining, had "downed" the bosses, and the working people had achieved a victory. If laws were not passed this winter for the benefit of the laboring man the trades-union would bury the Republican party, and if the Democratic party didn't reform it might expect to be the next corpse, and there would be a grand old burial and wake in 1884. A special committee was appointed to contest De Weir's election, their candidate for the Legislature in the Fifth District.

Quite a number of young men interested in the formation of an independent political club in the Fourteenth Ward met yesterday afternoon. After a statement of the objects of the organization by Capt. Charles F. Stubbe—to obtain a thorough reform in the present system of electing public officers, the meeting was called to order by choosing Mr. William Haag as Chairman and Mr. F. F. Dempey as Secretary. After enrolling thirty-five members the club adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

The resurrected portion of the Self-Savers met at 156 Randolph street yesterday afternoon under the name of the Industrial Reform Club and Anti-Monopolists, one-half of the audience being of one and the other of the other persuasion, about forty being present. The time was devoted to abusing the Republican party. According to one speaker there was nothing to abuse about the Democratic party, as it had no principles. The opinions were radical in the extreme, each speaker contributing the views of the remainder. One of the lights, Mr. Baker, became so exasperated as to denounce the memory of Garfield, the audience applauding.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer," $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARINE NEWS.

Lumber-Carriers Very Scarce and Rates from Muskegon and Other Points Advance.

An Active Inquiry for Vessels to Carry Iron-Ore, and Rates Very Firm.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron —News from Around the Lakes— Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was an active inquiry Saturday for vessels to go for lumber, but carriers were very scarce, and freight rates from several lumber-shipping points were advanced 12½@25 cents per 1,000 feet. So many vessels engaged in carrying lumber are being stripped of their canvas and laid up that it is becoming a question of carriers and not rates with shippers. The close of navigation is so near that high freight rates have no longer any charm for vessel-owners, as in most cases their craft cannot make more than one trip, and the profit for that one trip is no inducement to take the risk of the bad weather that is almost certain to be encountered. Carrying rates to this port are now quoted as follows:

From Grand Haven*	$1.75 @1.87½
From Muskegon*	1.75 @1.87½
From White Lake	1.87½
From Pentwater	2.12½
From Ludington	2.12½
From Menominee	2.12½
From Manistee	2.12½
From Alpena	2.25
From St. Ignace	2.50
From Bay City	2.50
From Cheboygan	2.25
From Black River	2.25 @2.50
From Ashland	3.00 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.50

*The outside for short stuff. Ten thousand shingles equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

There is a good demand for vessels to go for coarse freight, especially cedar, but carriers are scarce, and vessels offering secure very good freight rates, far better, indeed, than at any time before this season.

The demand for vessels to go to Escanaba to load iron-ore for Lake Erie ports continues active, shippers being very anxious to send their ore forward before cold weather shall interfere with its handling at the points of shipment. Carrying rates are exceedingly firm, with an advancing tendency, and are now quoted at the figures given below:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.75@1.85
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.40@1.50
From Escanaba to Chicago	1.05@1.10
From Marquette to Chicago	1.50

There was an active demand Saturday at Buffalo for vessels to load coal for this port and Milwaukee, and freight rates were very firm at $1 a ton. Everything offered for engagement was quickly taken by shippers, and should there be any scarcity of carriers at that port this week there will undoubtedly be another advance in carrying rates. Reports from the other coal-shipping points represent carriers as scarce and rates very firm and tending toward an advance. Rates are now quoted as follows to Lake Michigan ports:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 1.00
From Toledo to Chicago	85@ 1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	1.00
From Erie to Chicago	1.00
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.35
From Sodus to Chicago	1.40
From Ashtabula to Chicago	85
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Toledo to Milwaukee	85@ 1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	1.00
From Erie to Milwaukee	1.00
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	85
From Port Dalhousie to Chicago	1.00
From Buffalo to Kenosha	1.00
From Buffalo to Green Bay	1.00@1.10

A Move in the Proper Direction.

The following petition, which is being extensively circulated in important seaports of this country, explains itself:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

WHEREAS, There are many masters and mates of vessels in the United States merchant marine who are incompetent and ungrounded in the duties of their respective stations; and

WHEREAS, By reason of such incompetency, much loss of human life and property has resulted and is therefore

We, your petitioners, do humbly pray your honorable body to enact a law subjecting all candidates for the positions of these offices to proper examination, and making it imperative upon every such officer, save and except those on board of coasters, whalers, and fishing vessels, to have a duly attested certificate that he has passed the said examination, and the other—the youngest 3 years old—were yesterday consigned to the different charitable institutions throughout the city.

And we further pray your honorable body to take measures to devise and put in execution an efficient system for raising up and training American seamen.

The Gospel Ship Glad Tidings.

The Gospel ship Glad Tidings, Capt. Pugsley, is known by nearly every sailor on this lake, having been in the missionary work for the past six years on Lake Michigan. She is the property of Capt. Bundy, and is under the direction of the Western Seamen's Friend Society of Chicago. Last winter she wintered at Menominee, where she was fitted out on May 13. Previous to her leaving Menominee, Capt. Bundy put up his large tent, which he carries on board, and for three weeks preached the Gospel among lumbermen in the vicinity of that port. She left Menominee in June for the Beaver Islands, where she remained for twenty-two days. The Beavers have about 1,200 people living on them, and Capt. Bundy, with his Gospel ship, makes about one of his annual stopping points. From the Beavers she went to Mackinaw Island, thence to the South Manitou, North Manitou, South Arm at Charlevoix, Epouppe, Point Patterson, Switzerland, Manistique, Summer Island, Saque Bay, Sturgeon River, Cedar River, Washington Island, Sturgeon Bay, Two Rivers, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan. Capt. Bundy had on board Bibles in four different languages, which he sold and gave away; also hymn-books and other religious documents.

Dock and Other Notes.

There is a scarcity of sailors at Toledo.

The fast-trip liars are now having a picnic.

The storm-signal was flying all day yesterday.

The Welland Canal will be closed for the season Dec. 7.

The Manhattan is out of marine insurance. Risks reinsured.

At Frankfort the tug Raby has been hauled out for a rebuild.

The steam-barge Nevada has gone into winter quarters at Buffalo.

The forwarding companies at Kingston are closing out business.

The schooner Hartford, coal-laden, from Oswego, was among the arrivals yesterday.

Capt. Thomas Hawley, who was stabbed at Green Bay a few weeks ago by John Haggerty, has nearly recovered.

The fine schooner Stampede, commanded by Capt. Aga, will winter at Sheboygan, the home of the big Captain, big in stature and big in heart.

The ascent in the Welland Canal is about 330 feet, with a distance of twenty-seven miles, and is achieved by means of twenty-three locks.

The leviathan of the lakes, the steamship Onoko, cleared for Escanaba Saturday night, where she will take on a cargo of iron-ore for Cleveland.

The schooner Maumee Valley has had her topmast taken off and her jibboom removed. She will go into the lumber trade, and will be towed by the steam-tug Rhoda Stuart.

The schooner Charlotte Raab, Capt. Duncan Buchanan, arrived yesterday with a cargo of hardwood lumber from Pine Lake. The Raab will make one more trip and then go into winter quarters.

Big cargoes are in order this season. The schooner J. Maria Scott left this afternoon for Chicago with 24,000 bushels of barley—the largest cargo of that grain which ever left this port.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

The wind yesterday blew very stiff all day from the west, but toward evening shifted to the southwest. The weather was cold and raw, and incoming vessels reported that thin coats of ice formed on their decks outside.

The United States Government has purchased the tug Gagnon, of Two Rivers, and the boat will henceforth be employed in towing for the Government dredge at Annapee, and at other ports where the Government is operating.

At Tonawanda on Friday night Joseph Logbead, a sailor, fell from the gang-plank of the propeller Weston, struck a log, rolled into the river, and was drowned. He shipped on the boat about four weeks ago at Tonawanda, and was a stranger.

The tug Wilcox two years ago made the run from Port Huron to the Michigan Central wharf, Detroit, in four hours and fifteen minutes, stopping at a port on the St. Clair River to land a man, and partly rounding to to hail a vessel. Her owner would like to have the Formella beat that record.

The hull of the new tug built at Manitowoc by Rand & Berger for the Sturgeon Bay Lumber Company will be completed in about a week, when the machinery of the tug Lawrence of this will be placed in it. The new boat will be considerably larger than the Lawrence, and is to be used for towing lumber barges to Chicago from here next year. The work of transferring the machinery and boiler of the old Ben Drake is now in progress at Manitowoc.

A party of lighthouse repairers are at Frankfort engaged in putting a new foundation to the pier headlight, etc. They have also completed some needed repairs at Point Betsy Lighthouse. This building is one of the oldest on this shore and badly out of repair. A new light and tower are much needed there, also a fog signal station.

Capt. Connors, of the schooner Watertown, is in trouble, though he is not to blame, and in fact is doubtless in the right. He cleared light from Ogdensburg to Chicago, and stopped at Kingston and took on a load of ore for Cleveland. Here the customs officers compelled him to surrender both his Canadian and American manifests, and also made him pay tonnage dues to the amount of $300. He paid this under protest. He was calculating to take coal from here to Chicago, and is still going to do this, and why he was compelled to pay tonnage dues is not apparent. He did not complete his voyage because his papers were taken away from him. Capt. Connors says the officer at Ogdensburg said there would be no trouble about his making the trip as mentioned.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Storm Signal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—1 a. m.—Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Section 5, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Section 4, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, Section 2, and Duluth.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 12—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steamship Queen of the West, 2 a. m.; steam-barge Handy Boy and consort, 3 a. m.; steam-barge William Rudolph and barges, 6:35 a. m.; propeller Idaho, 8:15 a. m.; steamship Clyde, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle, 11 a. m.; steam-barge Oakland and barges, 12 m.; propeller Milwaukee, 2 p. m.; schooner A. Boody, 6:30 p. m.; schooners Red-White-and-Blue and John Magee, 9:20 p. m.; propeller Delaware, 10 p. m.; propeller Emma C. Hutchinson, 4:30 p. m.; tug Johnson and barges, 1:35 p. m.; steam-barge James Reid and barges, 6 p. m.; steamer Keweenaw, 7 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Arctic, 6:45 a. m.; propeller Badger State, 7 a. m.; propeller Gordon Campbell, 7 a. m.; steam-barge Escanaba, 7:25 a. m.; steam-barge H. S. Hubbell and barges, 10:40 a. m.; propeller Rochester, 10:35 a. m.; steam-barge Westford with schooners Smith and Post, and barges, 3 p. m.; steam-barge Minneapolis, 4:30 p. m.; steam-barge Kate Butteroni and barges, 4:40 p. m.

Wind west southwest. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 12.—Arrived—Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge, Monohansett, schooner George Murray, schooner Belle Mitchell, schooner Our Son.

No actual sailings.

Wind northeast, fresh. Weather thick and threatening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 12.—Arrived—Steamship Onoko, schooner Oak Leaf, schooner Sunny Side, schooner J. B. Kitchen.

Sailed—Steam-barge Monahansett, steam-barge Mary Jarecki, schooner J. B. Kitchen, schooner George Murray, schooner Belle Mitchell.

Wind south, fresh.

Has Some Vessel Gone Down with All on Board?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—Capt. Larsen, of the schooner Odd-Fellow, which arrived in port today, reports that when off Sheboygan last evening he saw a quantity of lumber a short distance from his vessel. He saw what he supposed to be part of a vessel. The lumber appeared mostly to be piled together as a vessel's deck-load, and looked as though it might have been swept from a vessel's deck. What Capt. Larsen thought to be part of a vessel appeared to him to be a piece of a ceiling, deck, bulwarks, and rail. Capt. Rogers, of the schooner Stampede, reports that he passed considerable lumber off Sheboygan Friday, and also saw a piece of a vessel. He thought that it was a part of the schooner E. M. Boyd, which sank at Sheboygan some time ago, and has since been abandoned. The Porter a few weeks ago commenced to go to pieces, and parts of her have drifted into the lake. The master of the Muskegon Boy has seen pieces of her at different times, supposed that the piece he saw Friday was from her. Capt. Larsen, a short distance from where he discovered the lumber, picked up with a pole a piece of an oak plank which he brought to this port. It is possible that some vessel may have been lost and her crew have found watery graves, but no vessel could be learned of that was overdue at this port.

Arrived from below—Schooner Monitor, coal; schooner Sylvester Nelson, barley.

The steam-barge C. J. Kershaw was chartered late yesterday afternoon to carry 50,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo.

Arrivals at Buffalo—Other Items of News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Among the arrivals since last night are the steamship William Edwards and schooners Charles Foster, M. W. Page, Maria Martin, Homer, C. B. Jones, David Dows, Scotia, and Montauk. There was an extraordinarily large amount of vessel tonnage in port today. Nothing like it has been seen this season. It must have aggregated 100,000 tons.

The steam-barge Alpena and consort Winona have arrived with lumber from Lake Superior. The steam-barge Alpena has since been laid up.

A number of coal-laden vessels ready to sail are waiting for settled weather. Among them are the steamships J. B. Lyon and consorts, steamship D. Ballentine and consort, and barges L. W. Drake and Iowa.

The schooner David Dows came in this morning with wheat from Toledo. Capt. Skeldon says she ran down the lake in just eighteen hours. This is far ahead of the best steamer time on record.

As a sailor named Charles Springley, belonging on the barge J. H. Rutter, which was being towed up the creek by the tug Orient yesterday, was attempting to get on the barge from the tug will his wife was riding he slipped and fell between the tug and the barge and received some very bad cuts about the body. He was rescued and removed to the Marine Hospital.

The Schooner Canada a Total Wreck.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 12.—The schooner Canada, of St. Catharines, which ran on Colchester Reef on Wednesday night last, will be a total wreck. The tug Erie Belle returned to her with pumps, but found she was broken in two places, being down at the stern, the deck beams parted, and full of water. She was then swinging and the tug could have pulled her off, but it was useless. The crew were taken to Colchester dock, and as soon as the weather will permit they will go out and strip her. Another boat has been sent to take her cargo. Her deck-load was taken off and rafted. She is loaded with walnut and oak timber from Toledo for Cleveland. She is owned by S. Neelon, of St. Catharines, and not insured.

Capt. Donnelly, with a big side-wheel tug, is on his way up, going to the propeller Georgian, ashore in Georgian Bay. Capt. Donnelly will take the Erie Belle's steam-pump on board of her.

It has been blowing a gale from the southeast all day, but is now shifting to westerly. Water low on the Lime-Kilns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Nov. 12.—The Captain and crew of the schooner Canada, which is on Colchester Reef, arrived here today in their small boat, and report the vessel broken in two amidships. The schooner Benton is on the way from the canal to take on the Canada's cargo of timber. The Canada is likely to become a total wreck.

Wreckage Washing Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PICTON, Ont., Nov. 12.—A large amount of wreckage, consisting of apples and potatoes and cabin furniture, is coming ashore and being picked up between Point Peter and South Bay Point. The apple-barrels are marked "J. & M. T." This wreckage is supposed to be from the schooner Carrie and Cora, whose stern and cabin came ashore two or three days ago and was reported. John Palmater, of Long Point, has 350 barrels of apples in his charge which were picked up near there.

Drowned While Handling a Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—Charles Lehubach, employed on the steam-barge Glidden, was drowned in the harbor here this morning. He jumped on deck to handle a line, and by some means fell into the water, and before his body was taken out of the water life was extinct. He was 37 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children at Vermilion. Capt. Trinter, of the Glidden, was his brother-in-law.

Kingston Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Nov. 12.—The schooner Mary Merritt, from Chicago for Ogdensburg, is in port.

The steamer Conqueror, with steam-pumps, left yesterday for Georgian Bay, to assist the propeller Georgian, ashore there.

Arrived at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Nov. 12.—Arrived—Propeller Canada, from Chicago, passengers and freight.

At Port Colborne for Shelter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 12.—The steam-barge Magurs and the propeller A. L. Hopkins, bound up the lake, ran back here this morning for shelter. The schooners M. J. Cummings and Craftsman are also here wind-bound.

Entered at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Entered—Propeller Conestoga, from Chicago, rye and merchandise; steam-barge Niagara, from Marquette, iron-ore.

Cleared—Steam-barge John Glidden, from Escanaba, light; steam-barge Belgia, from Escanaba, light.

Arrived at Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 12.—Arrived—Schooner City of Chicago, from Chicago, corn.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Y. H. Keeler, Milwaukee, light.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Sheboygan, sundries.
Schr Myrtle, Ludington, lumber.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Marinette, lumber.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Cleveland, coal.
Schr W. H. Denham, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ketcham, Bay de Noc, telegraph poles.
Schr Gypsy, Ludington, shingles.
Schr Capt. Worth, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Harsford, Belleville, barley in bond.
Schr Charles Reab, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr Alaska, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Cecil Jacklyn, Cheboygan, wood.
Schr John B. Merrill, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Pulaski, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ellen Stearns, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Planet, South Chicago, sundries.
Schr Alpena, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Resumption, Ford River, lumber.
Schr John K. Nores, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Robinson Ellis, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr H. C. Winslow, Charlevoix, lumber.
Schr Wolfin, Holland, lumber.
Schr Marl, Pine Lake, lumber.
Schr S. J. Luff, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Nassau, Marinette, coal.
Schr E. Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Chas. Manitou, lumber.
Schr A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Manistee, lumber.
Schr O. M. Bond, Milwaukee, light.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop R. C. Brittain, Whitehall, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, flaxseed.
Prop St. Paul, Collingwood, corn.
Prop Iron Duke, Buffalo, wheat, 15,000 bu corn.
Prop Lehigh, Erie, 1,300 sacks flour, 125 brls flour.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. S. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Alpena, light.
Schr T. M. C. A., Manistee, light.
Schr Charles Marshall, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, light.
Schr Eveline, Muskegon, light.
Schr Sarah, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. H. Badger, Marinette, light.
Prop Liverpool, Buffalo, 2,686 bu wheat, 3,964 sacks and 250 brls flour, and sundries.

POLICE RAIDING.

Was Brown's Dive Pulled for Political Reasons?

Yesterday's TRIBUNE gave full details of a "pull" made by a squad of police under Lieut. Hayes at the concert-saloon of George Brown, the colored ex-pugilist, which establishment is located on Fourth avenue, just south of Harrison street, and in the midst of a hot-bed of bagnios. Brown was not present when the raid was made, but his partner, Charles Whiting, was arrested, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and taken to the Harrison Street Station along with thirty-three other negroes who were captured in the place and booked as inmates. Most of the prisoners were out by yesterday noon, and last night the saloon was open to custom, although there was no music to regale the few sports who were bold enough to show up in the face of the recent "pull." The majority of Brown's "patrons" were evidently steering clear of the place through fear of another dose like that of Saturday night.

While Brown's place is not all that it should be, the proprietor is a man who wields considerable influence among the colored voters in that part of the ward; and just why he should have been singled out Saturday night as the victim of the only raid made by the police in the city is a question that has been answered in a rather startling way by him and his friends. In pl

himself that they were only re-
placed them in my adjacent
er swam off as lively as if ter-
and not celestial vapors were
ement. Mr. Thompson says he
ilosopher enough to explain
erence, but that he is absolute-
e fish did fall from the clouds.

ARD OF TRADE.

**r Abolishing the Repudi-
n of Contracts.**

r fourth time this year the
rtook to depreciate the value
ich they did not own, and
to the thousands of farmers
owing regions tributary to
red to their cost that their
money by a combined raid
ions of others resulted in a
ts failure. The biter was
Many of these biters whined
of the injuries brought upon
wn recklessness, and refused
mages resulting therefrom.
e army of repudiators, and
mittee of the board to deter-
at which they should settle
which they honestly owed to
e long of the property, and
determined that their con-
not be depreciated if they

Heretofore the committees
at the repudiating "shorts"
the current average price on
the month in which the grain
en delivered, and unless the
ist that their contracts
gambling nature, this
be uniformly sustained.
the rule ever since
Trade was established. It is
d equitable rule. Had wheat
r 20 cents the "longs" would
pelled to take it—"put up or
it is a very unjust rule that
both ways. Several of the
ors to whom I have always paid
become weary of being com-
rough this constant wrangling
Settling Committee," and a
now under considera-
r united action whereby
the future decline to make
the delivery of grain or provis-
commission merchants, who
n the role of repudiators, dis-
of the parties for whom they
tter give satisfactory evidence
protect their contracts at ma-
proposition, if carried out, will
y curtail the amount of specu-
s, for those on the long side
ke the trouble to ascer-
anding and intentions of
ls who are remote
city, and hence the
s will in very many cases fall
course of action will also cur-
issions of those brokers and
n 'Change who have hereto-
settle their deals at maturity,
run they will find that at the
they would have done better
hout the intervention of the
ation committees. It is to be
or some other means will put
pleading of the "baby act,"
of which has added nothing
on of the Chicago Board of
large commercial centres,
linz is unknown.

DEATHS.

ll, William Scully, aged 35 years.
, the 14th, from the late residence,
3 to close; carriages to City.
e, Erastus Brusie, aged 6 years.
his residence, 75 Twenty-fifth-st.
, Nov. 14, at 10 o'clock. Friends in-

the 12th inst., at her residence, 103
wife of John Scanlon.
at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.
, 11, of scarlet-fever and congestion
South Lincoln-st., George Herbert,
Charles and Maggie S. Barker,
nth and 13 days.
at Mount Greenwood Cemetery.
, at his residence, 116 West Polk-
, aged 29 years.
his late residence Tuesday, Nov. 14,
orthwestern Depot, thence by early
n.
papers please copy.
nday morning, Nov. 13, at her resi-
ingleyway, Evanston, wife of E.
daughter of Mr. Justice Harlan.
Church, Cottage Grove-av.,
k p. m. Interment at Washington

NOUNCEMENTS.

N WILL LEAD THE NOON
the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

RA NEYMAN, OF NEW
speak in Fairbank Hall on Tuesday,
clock p. m. Subject: "Moscheles
." Admission free. Collection to
r Hall.

LL BE A SPECIAL MEET-
tive members of the Young Men's
tion at 8 o'clock in the parlors for-
f vital importance to the associa-

CUTION CLASS IN THE
e Y. M. C. A., in charge of Prof. and
ree, will begin this evening. None
the enrollment will be admitted.

CAGO UNION VETERAN
ment of Methodist Church Block,
Washington and Clark-sts., this
. A large attendance is desired.
ers will be elected, Marshals
ss and commission to the Marshal
him to make up the pay-roll.

CO. P. GORE & CO.,

ers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

y. 13, 1882, at 10 o'clock,
ll close out the balance of

s Rochester Shoes,
s New York Shoes,
AND A LINE OF
E SHOES AND BOOTS,
AND A LINE OF
BBERS.
end this sale as these goods are just
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

LAR TRADE SALE
GOODS,
, Nov. 14, 9:30 a. m.
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY.
KNIT GOODS, GLOVES.
CAPS, FLANNELS.
LINENS, BLANKETS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SDAY, Nov. 15th, 1882,
alf past 9 o'clock.
e will offer a complete assort-
Seasonable Goods, con-
sisting of
s and Boots,
s and Boots,
oes and Boots,
ine Shoes,
of Fancy Slippers and Rub-

ale-Lined Bals. and Boots.
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

egular Annual Trade Sale
SED DOLLS,
y, Nov. 16, 9:30 a. m.
serve their best interests by being
sale to avail themselves of the full
rices, qualities, etc.
EO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

PORTED

Hyacinths,
Tulips,
Crocuses,
LBS
received for Fall Planting. Largest
e shown in Chicago.
talogue free. Send for it.

a Sibley & Co.,
EEDMEN,
208 Randolph-st.,

Send $1, $2, $5, or $5 for a retail box
by express of the best Candies in
America, put up elegantly and
scrupulously pure, suitable for pre-
sents. Refers to any Chicago Ad-
dress GUNTHER,
Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Indian Baskets

o Birch Canoes, Bows and Arrows,
Snow Shoes, and directly from the
ans, for sale by HUNT & MORRILL,
ecost Co., Maine.

FIXTURES!

Large variety and very
low prices.
J. L. PATTISON & CO.,
91 Randolph-st.

Telephone Stocks

A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. EDWARD GRAY,

BROKER IN BONDS,
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

ESTABLISHED.....1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Receivers and Shippers.

GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

THE COURTS.

Unhappy Couples Seeking a Legal Severance.

Johanna Eichenberg sued a bill Saturday against Bernhard Eichenberg, charging that he is in the habit of getting drunk and beating and threatening to kill her, until she has been obliged to leave him, and she asks to be allowed to live the rest of her life without him.

Bills for divorce were filed Friday and suppressed for service by Peter Troesch against Sophie Troesch, and Anna Schlick against Edward Schlick, on the ground of desertion.

Isabella Schoells put in a plea for a divorce from her husband, Louis A. Schoells, charging him with having deserted her five years ago.

Mary Calow filed a bill for separate maintenance against her husband, George R. L. Calow, complaining that he had rendered her life almost unendurable by his cruelty, beating and knocking her down, pulling her hair, and threatening to shoot her. He is engaged in the cigar and tobacco trade on Washington street, and she asks that he may be compelled to give her a separate support while she is compelled to live apart from him.

State Courts.

The Town of Lake filed a petition Saturday to condemn land for opening Wright street, from Englewood avenue to Sixty-third street.

H. H. Stoddard filed a bill against George and Frances M. Scoville, John and Eunice Holmes, and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $3,272.50 on part of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 15, and the E. 20 acres of the S. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 21, 38, 13.

Drustus D. Bond commenced an action in trespass against Carl F. Schmidt, laying damages at $10,000.

Hyman Sylvester and J. B. Levacher sued Isabella and Janies A. Scott for $1,000.

Edward Hillcrest brought suit for $1,000 against the Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company.

William D. Palmer, who was arrested for failing to pay a judgment for $1,000.00 in favor of Mary Ryan, filed an appeal in the Circuit Court from the order of Judge Loomis refusing to allow him to schedule out under the insolvent debtor laws.

George S. Doie began a suit for $2,000 damages against W. Matthews, C. R. Judson, Willard Farnham, and William Edings.

Susannna Rehbeine commenced a suit for $3,000 damages against Charles Schwartz.

Foss vs. Netter.

The notice in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the case of Foss, Strong & Co. against Abraham Netter might, perhaps, do an unintentional wrong to the defendant. There were two principal questions at issue—one as to whether the barley, to recover which the suit was brought, was sold to Netter or merely delivered him to be weighed; the other as to whether Netter had been guilty of any fraud. It was shown conclusively by the latter's checks, by his own and even the statements of the plaintiff's witnesses, that Netter bought the barley on time. No express credit was given, but the custom of the market for years had been to allow from three to twenty days' credit. He bought in good faith intending to pay, but through severe and unexpected losses became insolvent and was unable to fulfill his contracts. The issue was on the question of fraud, and the jury acquitted him fully.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 534, 547, 551, 553, 556, 557, 558, 560, 563, and 565. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 7,476, 7,480, 7,484, 7,504, and 7,124. No. 6,950, Lindsay vs. Union Brass Manufacturing Company, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call 6,820, 6,838, 6,852, 6,760, 5,880, and 6,864. No. 6,840, Corbin vs. Morrill, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 309, 311, 312, 313, 316 to 321 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, 219, 227, 231, 240, 242, 244, 246, 247, 250. No. 197, French vs. Savage, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Trial call, 337, 343, 356, 359, 362, 364. No. 357, Buckley vs. Halpin, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases, Town of Jefferson special assessments, and Nos. 828, 829, 831, 832, 834, 836, 846, and 847.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 79, 83, 84, 97, 98, 99, 100, and 101. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 405, 381, 382, 415, 416, 418, 420, 423, and 367.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. D. Marshall vs. Samuel Peis, $1,593.80.—Charles Schumann vs. same, $816.90.—C. M. Gilbert et al. vs. Giovanni Pegnani, $270.30.—Rowle, Carle & Co. vs. Matthew T. Campbell, $761.64.

JUDGE SMITH—James Leahy vs. Mary E. Lewis, $95.—Adamantha Clark et al. vs. Abel F. Bolleau, $1,798.62.—Same vs. same, $1,798.62.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Supreme Court met pursuant to adjournment and transacted the following business:

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company vs. Koelin et al.; from St. Clair; rehearing denied.

Satterfield vs. Jefferson County; from Jefferson County; rehearing denied.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic congregation vs. German; from St. Clair; rehearing denied.

Thomas vs. the Citizens' Horse Railway Company; from St. Clair; rehearing denied.

People vs. Chase; rule allowed to show cause why same should not be stricken from roll of attorneys.

Adjourned to 2 p. m. next Monday.

AURORA.

Mr. Charles C. Sheppard to Miss Virginia Hard—Literary Circle—Scientific Course—General and Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 11.—A most elegant wedding transpired on Wednesday evening at the residence of Dr. A. Hard. The contracting parties were Mr. Charles C. Sheppard, of Buda, and Miss Virginia Hard, of Aurora. Mr. Sheppard was for many years associated with the Burlington Road at Aurora, and won a high station in public estimation. During the past few years he has been partner in the large machine enterprise at Buda, Ill. Miss Hard is a graduate of the Aurora High-School, and a young lady of highest accomplishment and social position. The marriage ceremony was attended by only the relatives, and was executed in novel style. Four bridesmaids were in attendance, being Miss Jessie McArthur, of Ottawa, Miss Sawyer, of Monroe, Mich., and the Misses Ruth Sheppard and Grace Wheeler, of Aurora. Mr. Louis F. Cockroft, of Chicago, and Mr. Jesse Sheppard served as ushers. A brilliant reception succeeded the ceremony, attended by many invited guests. The array of gifts was most gorgeous and costly. Buda becomes the home of the happy pair, with whom a host of friends part most regretfully. The Aurora Literary Circle held its meeting on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. A. J. Denney. A fine paper was presented by Miss Beretta Hoyles on the subject of Nihilism.

The scientific lecture course was opened on Wednesday night by the Rev. Dr. H. B. Page, A well-digested and popular discourse was delivered upon the interesting subject, "The Primitive Man Not a Monkey."

The Teachers' Association of Kane County meets in regular session in Aurora on next Saturday. An interesting program has been prepared, and the session promises to excel former meetings.

Miss Ella Copley gave a delightful party on Friday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Libbie Poor, of Independence, Ia.

The West Aurora school holds a Garfield memorial exercises on Nov. 20.

Mrs. E. Simpson, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. C. James.

Miss Lottie Archer, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. W. Thatcher.

The Hon. Eugene Canfield has returned from a prolonged tour on the Pacific Coast.

IMMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Eight hundred and fifty-four immigrants arrived in this State by the overland railroads for the week. During the week letters were received from sixteen States, two Territories, and England, Germany, France, and Canada, asking for information about the State. There is a prospect of a larger immigration than ever known before in the history of the State.

BRAVE-BEAR TO HANG WEDNESDAY.

YANKTON, Dak., Nov. 11.—The execution of the Indian Brave-Bear will not occur before next Wednesday. The several reprieves have caused confusion as to the date of the hanging, but Nov. 15 seems to be decided upon, instead of the 18th as first announced.

Physicians prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion, weakness, low spirits, etc.

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, with More Steadiness in Breadstuffs—Hogs Lower.

Provisions Very Irregular—Weak and Strong by Turns, with Lookings for Colder Weather.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were irregular but mainly higher.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was irregular, with frequent fluctuations.

Money, 3 to 6; closed at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6½@8.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 481; sterling exchange demand 485.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High.	Low.	Last N'v'll	Last N'v'20
Atl. & T. H. pfd..	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	.....
Am. Cable Co....	345	69¾	69¾	68	69	69
Canada Southern	13,625	69¾	71¼	69¾	70¾	69
Central Pacific....	4,300	99	99¾	98¾	99¾	99¾
Chicago & Alton.	105	141	141	141	140	140½
C., B. & Q.....	140	131	131	130¾	130¾	130¾
C., C., C. & I....	1,000	82	82	82	81	81
C. C. & I. C....	208	87¾	87¾	86	87¾	87¾
Ches. & Ohio.....	240	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Del., L. & W.....	200	135	135	135	135½	135½
Col. Coal & Iron....	200	26	26	26	26	26
Den. & Rio G....	10,900	51¾	52¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Del. & Hudson....	900	112¾	113¾	112	112¾	113¾
D., L. & W.....	62,350	131¾	132¾	131¾	132¾	132¾
Dubuque & S. C..	50	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Erie.....	11,350	29¾	30	29¾	30	29¾
E. T. & Ga.....	5,000	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Do pfd.....	2,900	19	19¾	19	19¼	19¼
Ft. Worth & Den.	1,000	34½	35	34	34½	35
H. & St. J. pfd..	100	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Harlem.....	50	208	208	208	208	.....
Iowa Central.....	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
Illinois Central..	300	148	148¾	148	148¾	147¾
Jersey Central..	15,450	65¾	70¾	65¾	69¾	69¾
Kansas & Texas..	13,650	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
L. E. & Western..	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Lake Shore.....	16,750	113¾	116¼	113¾	115¾	115¾
Long Island.....	650	61	61	60	61	61
Louis. & Nash....	19,550	48¾	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¾
L., N. A. & C....	100	74	74	74	74	.....
Manhattan.....	200	150¾	150¾	150¾	150¾	.....
Maryland Coal....	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
Mich. Central....	6,150	101	101	101	101¼	101
M., L. S. & W. pfd	100	118	118	118	118	.....
Minn. & St. L....	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd.....	300	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Morris & Essex..	1,300	125¾	126¾	125¾	126	.....
Mo. Pacific.....	11,500	104¾	105¾	103¾	104¾	104¾
Mut. Un. Tel.....	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
Nash. & Chat....	2,300	55	55	55	55	55¾
N. Y. Central....	4,857	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,100	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Do pfd.....	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	10	184½	184½	184½	184½	184
Nor. & W. pfd....	50	53	53	53	53	53
Northern Pacific.	3,050	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
Do pfd.....	12,615	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	91¾
Northwestern....	3,250	140¾	141¾	140¾	141¾	140¾
Do pfd.....	515	142	142	142	142	142
Ohio Central....	900	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
Ohio & Miss....	2,200	29¾	30	29¾	30	29¾
Ont. & Western..	1,400	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Ont. Silver ming.	125	37	37	37	37	.....
O. R. & N. Co....	26,900	125¾	130¾	125¾	129¾	125
O. Trans-Con.....	1,300	83	84	84	84	83¾
Pacific Mail.....	200	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
P., C. & St. L....	1,700	117	117	115	115	115
Peoria, D. & E....	710	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77
Reading.....	6,250	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	56
Rich. & Dan.....	2,850	40	40	40	40	40
Do term.....	900	31	31	30	31	30¾
Roch. & Pitts....	6,750	20¾	22¾	20¾	21¾	20¾
Rock Island.....	1,050	131	131	131	131	131
R. & S. R. A....	43	143	143	143	143	.....
St. L. & S. F....	100	37	37	37	37	.....
Do pfd.....	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
St. Paul.....	26,850	110¾	110¾	109¾	110	109¾
Do pfd.....	300	120	120	120	120¼	120¼
St. Paul & D....	250	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do pfd.....	210	96	96	96	96	96
St. Paul & O....	14,550	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
Do pfd.....	1,250	81	81	81	81	81
St. P., M. & M....	100	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
Texas Pacific....	12,450	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Union Pacific....	34,410	106¾	107¾	106¾	107¾	106¾
Wabash.....	3,300	33	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
Do pfd.....	10,230	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
Western Union....	57,311	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease...	$2,134,000	Deposits, decrease	$5,246,300
Specie, decrease..	1,203,400	Circulation, inc'e	32,000
Legal tenders, d'c.	1,117,800	Reserve, decrease.	3,010,625

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s.....	103½	4s.....	119¾
4s, extended.....	121¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
4½s.....	112¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific.....	114	Tex. P. 1st G.	81¾
Erie seconds.....	106¾	Quicksilver	115
Lehigh & Wilkes(old)	102	U. P. land-grants	109¾
Tex. Pac. land-grants.	57¾	U. P. sinking-funds	111

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	69	Tenn. 6s, new.....	42
Missouri 6s.....	112	Virginia 6s.....	35
St. Joseph.....	102	Virginia 6s, def'd	15
Tennessee 6s, old....	43	Virginia 6s, def'd	15

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.....	138	United States.....	68
American.....	108	Wargo.....	120

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 11—5 p. m.—New 5s, extended, 103½; 4½s, 115¾; 4s, 122¾.

Pennsylvania Central, 64½; New York Central, 135½; Erie, 39¾; Reading, 29¾.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Rentes, 80f 60c.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were very irregular Saturday. They were strong and weak by turns, but with not much change in grain prices, while provisions fluctuated rather wildly. It was largely a matter of weather in both directions.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ½c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BBL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
Spot.....	$18.15	$18.40@18.45	$18.40
November.....	*18.45	18.20@18.45	18.37½
Year.....	*17.70	17.50@17.70	17.60
January.....	*17.70	17.45@17.72½	17.60
February.....	17.62½	17.50@17.80	17.60
March.....	17.90	17.60@17.95	17.67½
May.....	17.95	17.80@18.05	17.80

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot.....	*11.07	.....	11.70
November.....	11.42½	11.42½@11.52½	11.42½
Year.....	10.82½	10.75@10.85	10.80
January.....	10.77½	10.70@10.87	10.76
February.....	*10.80	10.75@10.90	10.80
March.....	*10.93	10.85@11.00	10.92½
May.....	11.05	11.00@11.07½	11.02½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, loose..	*$10.75	$10.75@10.80	*$10.75
Do November.....	10.25¾	10.17½@10.30	10.25
Do year.....	9.37½	9.30@9.40	9.37½
Do January.....	*9.30	9.25@9.37½	9.32½
Do February....	*9.25	9.20@9.30	9.25
Do May.....	*9.45	9.37½@9.45	*9.40

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot.....	94¼	94¼@94¾	94¼
No. 3 winter.....	90¾	90¾@91	91
Rejected winter.....	79	79@79¼	79
No. 2 spring.....	93¾	93¾@94	93¾
No. 3 spring.....	89	89@89¼	89
Regular, November.	93¾	93¾@94	93¾
Regular, December.	95	95@95¾	95
Regular, year.....	93¾	93¾@94	93¾
Regular, January..	93¾	93¾@94	93¾
Regular, May.....	98¾	98¾@99¼	98¾

CORN.

No. 2 spot.....	69¾	69¾@69¾	69¾
No. 3 mixed.....	68	68@68¼	67¾
Rejected.....	64	63¾@64	63¾
November.....	69¾	69¾@69¾	69¾
Year.....	64	63¾@64	63¾
January.....	64¾	64¼@64¾	64¼
May.....	67¾	67¾@68	67¾

OATS.

No. 2 white.....	36	36	36
No. 2 mixed.....	33¾	33¾@33¾	33¾
Rejected.....	32	32	32
November.....	33¾	33¾@33¾	33¾
Year.....	34	34@34¼	34¼
January.....	33¾	33¾@33¾	33¾
May.....	37¾	37¾@37¾	37¾

RYE.

No. 2.....	56	56	56
Rejected.....	52	52	52
November.....	56	56	56
December.....	*57¾	57	57¼
Year.....	57	57	57

BARLEY.

No. 2, spot.....	80	80	80
No. 3, spot.....	*72	61@72	80
No. 3, November....	82¾	82¾	82¾
No. 4, spot.....	55	55	55

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls.....	20,900	11,422	31,839	7,864
Wheat, bu.....	99,130	97,562	66,000	16,000
Corn, bu.....	160,077	159,415	148,709	108,649
Oats, bu.....	92,507	27,963	61,125	24,057
Rye, bu.....	7,400	4,348	5,979	7,463
Barley, bu.....	44,026	58,697	11,372	16,852
Grass seed, lbs.....	270,529	257,785	31,675	105,751
Flaxseed, lbs.....	2,387,700	894,399	2,721,000	.....
Broom-corn, lbs.....	175,600	334,706	85,815	108,941
Cured meats, lbs.....	485,110	925,030	1,052,320	2,258,350
Beef, tcs.....	.....	.....	39	466
Beef, brls.....	.....	.....	1,377	913
Pork, brls.....	37	284	1,000	1,100
Lard, tcs.....	112,640	224	456,001	237,441
Tallow, lbs.....	24,800	29,432	50,000	26,000
Butter, lbs.....	227,357	105,917	140,264	144,373
Cheese, lbs.....	.....	.....	.....	177
Live hogs, No.....	27,518	29,954	2,573	3,899
Cattle, No.....	6,461	3,564	1,967	1,889
Sheep, No.....	2,211	1,631	1,967	.....
Hides, lbs.....	202,190	161,450	400,000	444,500
Highwines, brls.....	109	150	.....	.....
Wool, lbs.....	109,948	196,358	167,552	113,500
Potatoes, bu.....	12,826	20,820	404	15,052
Coal, tons.....	11,668	8,421	2,400	5,351
Hay, tons.....	80	54	61	61
Lumber, M.....	15,172	4,557	1,399	4,005
Shingles, M.....	11,250	1,000	.....	1,000
Salt, brls.....	3,397	975	1,355	2,614

The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 45 cars red wheat, 41 cars lower grades winter, 63 cars No. 2 spring, 48 cars lower grades (105 wheat); 41 cars and 54,000 bu No. 2 corn, 31 cars and 6,300 bu high mixed, 87 cars and 6,000 bu low grades (149 cars and 38,200 bu corn); 49 cars and 5,500 bu No. 2 oats, 31 cars low grades (80 oats); 8 cars and 1,100 bu No. 2 rye, 7 cars low grades do; 28,000 bu No. 2 barley, 38 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars low grades do. Total (485 cars), 250,000 bu. Inspected out: 67,428 bu wheat, 99,130 bu corn, 845 bu oats, 2,319 bu rye, 5,341 bu barley.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for periods named:

Articles.	For week ending Nov. 9, 1882.	Since Oct. 27, 1882.	Same time, 1881.
Pork, brls.....	10,972	15,497	36,329
Lard, lbs.....	1,610,842	12,501,998	11,607,548
Hams, lbs.....	713,953	4,162,074	4,752,940
Sides, lbs.....	4,063,357	8,153,741	12,649,940
Shoulders, lbs.....	933,191	1,569,893	2,663,260
Other product, lbs..	151,240	151,240	.....

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4:

	1882.	1881.	Dec., '82.
Pork, lbs.....	924,200	1,260,600	336,400
Bacon, lbs.....	2,252,943	1,552,145	5,061,552
Lard, lbs.....	3,213,542	5,545,641	2,259,101
Total.....	6,447,675	14,105,886	7,757,053

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending Nov. 4 include the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom..	148,248	888,274	40,017
Continent.....	36,845	235,548	10,171
South and Cen. America	6,963	.....	1,855
West Indies.....	29,302	12	8,855
British colonies....	29,416	.....	1,150
Other countries.....	1,951	23,105	4,321
Total.....	191,546	1,537,934	62,368

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York.....	122,268	854,719	30,721
Boston.....	34,393	110,579	1,382
Portland.....	19	.....	.....
Montreal.....	26,411	199,124	250
Philadelphia.....	9,222	276,226	.....
Baltimore.....	1,116	80,333	.....
New Orleans.....	7,816	16,053	5
Total.....	191,546	1,537,934	62,368
Previous week.....	168,301	1,384,799	54,816
Two weeks ago.....	156,373	1,667,993	101,745
Corresponds. week 1881	183,352	883,454	51,000

The official estimate makes the French wheat crop equal to 328,364,467 bu, against *Bulletin des Halles* estimate 318,991,200 bu. The quality is inferior, and the flour production as compared with prime quality of wheat would make a further large reduction in the production of bread. The French imports of wheat so far since Aug. 1, 1882, have been larger than for the corresponding period in 1881. It is said, however, that the same ratio of imports will not be required for the entire crop year.

Mr. McGeoch's offer to take the wheat in Milwaukee elevators, provided the people there will stop the mixing business for the future, shows that he has a better idea of the situation than others have. The mixing business is not illegal, and therefore it is not right to call the mixers bad names; but there can be no doubt that the parasitic business tends to kill the trade it feeds on. It has not killed the trade here simply because the trade is too big to be strangled at present. It would be found to the advantage both of Chicago and Milwaukee to sit down vigorously upon it. Those who remember what a season of muss and uncertainty we had here last spring on account of the half million bu of "cleaned" wheat in the Neely elevator can appreciate the incubus under which Milwaukee is now laboring, and from which she may well pray to be delivered.

The fall circular of Alex G. Tyng, of Peoria, Ill., made up from reports from Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, argues that the receipts of oats in Chicago will be light for the next sixty days, for the reason that farmers as a rule are expecting higher prices. Taking the crop as a whole in the corn states, the circular considers that although the yield was somewhat heavier than that of 1881, yet its merchantable value is no greater, owing to the large proportion of damaged grain that resulted from rains about harvest time.

COMMERCIAL SQUEALINGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Nov. 9.—You intimated in the commercial columns of THE TRIBUNE that McGeoch might be only "retorting in kind" on those who had "squealed" on him. Now, I have no objection whatever that "punishment in kind" shall be inflicted on those who violated their pledged honor; but the better plan for McGeoch to have followed, in case your intimation may prove correct, and I am afraid that it may, is whispered around that he had not defaulted with those who had never played the baby act with him), was to have refused to have had any deals with those he felt that he could not rely upon. But this is not the subject of this communication.

For one, I desire to express my disapprobation of the actions and unqualified disgust for the whole race of "squealers." The business man who professes high principles of honor who will deliberately pocket whatever money he can obtain from the man with whom he deals, and agrees in return over his signature to deliver stock and receive a stated price, and then deliberately awaits the time of delivery to see which way the cat jumps—if it jumps his way he calls lustily for delivery or pockets the forfeit in case of the inability of the party to deliver in full; or, per contra, if against him, then deliberately "squeals," having the financial

AMERICAN MONEY KINGS.

No English Millionaire Dares to Play Destructive Monopolist.

Dangers from Colossal Stock-Jobbing Conspiracies.

The Americans Will Some Day Overthrow Their Plutocratic Tyrants.

London Spectator.

The remarkable letter of the London *Times'* Philadelphia correspondent, published on Tuesday, illustrates what is believed in America to be the greatest or, at least, the most immediate of American social dangers—the growing prominence of the plutocrats, and the growing jealousy with which they are regarded. We have nothing in England quite like the American millionaire. We have rich men on this side, but, with the possible exception of the Rothschilds, who are not English, and of whose position nobody knows anything accurately, our millionaires are not so rich, and are not so prominent in the national life, and are not inclined to devote themselves solely to affairs. Nobody hears much of Lord Overstone, perhaps of all British subjects the man with the largest available resources; and the lesser millionaires, men with from two millions to five million pounds, either "found families," a process which involves large purchases of land and comparative obscurity; or take to art and culture; or, like Sir T. Brassey, range themselves into the system by accepting office. We cannot recall a man who makes himself very visible by his use of money alone, and still less one who makes himself obnoxious. Baron Grant wanted to do the former, but did not succeed, and now is only recommended by Emma Mine shareholders, and the Londoners in rusty coats who sit about on his seats and enjoy the dreary liveliness of Leicester Square. In America, however,

THE MILLIONAIRE IS WHAT A KING IS IN EUROPE

—an object always of perpetual notice, and often of fanatical detestation. Owing partly to the immense spaces, partly to the diffusion of wealth, and partly to habit, almost all great undertakings in the American Union, and more especially undertakings in the interest of communication, are carried on nominally by corporations, and those corporations tend to fall under individual control. The Americans, to begin with, prefer the Presidential system to the Parliamentary system, and leave all individuals whom we should call Chairmen, far more direct power than Englishmen usually do. They do not use, moreover, the checks by which we habitually prevent single men from monopolizing stock in companies, and then governing it at their own discretion. The notion of one man owning all the shares in the Bank of England, and appointing all the Directors, would horrify Englishmen, but the American with a fortune can buy a joint-stock bank, or a railway line, or a great telegraph system, and govern it as he pleases; and he has many temptations to do it. A wealthy American is a marked man, and he wants status; and the control, say, of a railway, with its stocks, its contracts, its patronage, and its importance to State Governments, gives him what he wishes for, besides a prospect, if he manages well, of indefinitely increasing his "pile."

WHAT AMERICANS WANT WITH COLOSSAL FORTUNES

we can hardly imagine, for they get little that Englishmen think pleasant out of them; but they do want them, and so long as the Americans peculiary ideals which to Englishmen seem fabulous. Capitalists who should know tell us that Mr. Stewart, with nineteen millions, was not the richest American alive, and that the man possessing a much heavier impediment to carry on his road to Heaven. With a million and a few sixpences an Englishman is inclined to retire and found a heroism in quiet; but an American is just beginning to "operate" on the grand scale, and with a sense of power and freedom. With that money he begins to use his brains. An American millionaire, therefore, often makes himself master of some grand concern, or group of concerns, and is thenceforward a sort of King, governing as he pleases, pushing his own "policy," as against other "policies," fighting huge corporations, defying the public, with which he is sure, sooner or later, to come into collision, corrupting State Governments, and even the Government of the Republic. He occupies the position at once of a great conspirator and a great aristocrat, and as he has usually as few bowels as a company, and is as self-centered as the great aristocrat, he is hated as neither is hated in this country. And there is often cause for hate.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

Nothing can be more vexatious to a community than that a single man should control all telegraph lines of the continent, as is nearly the case in America, or should be able to make or destroy entire cities, counties, and methods of industry, by altering railway routes or rates—things entirely within Mr. Vanderbilt's power, or Mr. Gould's—throughout a great States; or not only own, but insist on doing the repairs for half a city, like Mr. Astor in New York.

A feeling grows up that the individual should be made responsible for the use of such gigantic power, even though it be derived from property, just as it would grow up here if the Grosvenors, the Russells, or the Bentinck ladies used the enormous influence in their hands through their ownership of West London in any whimsical way. Respect for property is stronger here than in the Union; but just let the Duke of Westminster order red instead of stone tints for leases fall in to paint all their houses black. This feeling is more bitter against individuals than corporations—naturally because the latter create less sense of individual and unreasoning will; and in America it rises to such a height that prominent millionaires—Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Jay Gould—are in nearly as much danger from dynamite as ordinary European Kings. Of course any appearance of absolutism, and especially of coarsely cynical absolutism, in their management deepens the feeling, both on its good side and its bad, rousing mere envy into hatred, while it gives to the hatred the air of patriotism. We can well believe, therefore, that when, a few days since, Mr. W. Vanderbilt, in presence of an "interviewer," believed by his readers to be trustworthy, openly "damned the public," and declared that a monopolist "don't come so high," but are always purchasable at reasonable figures, all America began discussing his position.

THE REMEDY

for this state of affairs is not very easy to find. That public feeling in America will grow more bitter we have little doubt, as little as that repeal for property will not of itself check remedial action. Some of our readers may think that unreasonable; but if one of these Americans came over here, and shut the Bank of England, and bought all its shares, as he easily might, or produced a "Black Friday" every year by withdrawing gold, as he also easily might, or knocked all investments to pieces by perpetually "cornering" consols, which is not so impossible as it looks, we doubt if English scruples about legislation against individuals would be irremovably strong; and Americans regard the "people" and the "country" as our Englishmen regard the King. They sometimes feel as if there were treason, where we should only see oppressiveness. But to say that they will at last do something is not to discern the method they will adopt.

A much sharper statute of distributions for properties exceeding a million pounds, a statute absolutely compelling division on death of the State stepping in as heir, would palliate the evil, for it takes two generations to make fortunes colossal, and to place them in young hands; but such a statute would be wholly inconsistent with American sentiment. They do not actually legislate against wills, but juries very often upset them upon grounds which are really reasons of public sentiment. An easier way would be to create a board of control for gigantic concerns, just as we did for the East India Company, and have done recently for the Suez Canal—a purely interest; but the

AMERICANS ARE HAMPERED BY THEIR CONSTITUTION.

When evils rise to a certain hight, the popular will has nothing to act through. It is very difficult for a single State to act, in the face of the clauses in the Constitution about breach of contract and special taxes, and we are not certain of the right of the Central Congress. We do not observe see anything in the Constitution of the Union which should forbid Congress to expropriate with compensation any property whatever which it is of National importance that the State should possess; and the power of expropriation implies rights of control in the public interest.

Nor do we see, either, why Congress should not legislate for all means of communication, as it does for the post-office, and, in fact, embrace all within the control of that establishment. American lawyers, however, shook their heads at the recent proposition by law, except as an incident of the War; the States would be jealous, as usual; and hitherto the control of railways has been considered, as was shown in Jay Gould's agitation for lower rates, within State purview. The millionaires will, therefore, we conceive, be protected by legal difficulties, until on some fine day some one of them does something so touchee general feeling to the quick and produces one of those resolves to be done with the evil which in America, as in England, so enlighten constitutional lawyers. A latent power, or a "legal fiction," or the possibility of an "amendment" will then be discovered pretty fast, and the world will wonder how the difficulty was. Before that happens, however, we express fully to see a central syndicate in New York composed of millionaires only, and controlling all telegraphs, all railways, and consequently not only all intercommunication, but all prices. The members of that syndicate, if they could only keep alive a twelvemonth—which might be difficult—would at the end of the time smile at the Rothschilds as persons who, in the petty businesses of Europe, were accounted very rich.

SOMEWHAT JUBILANT.

A Good Democratic Brother Ransacks the Hymn-Book to Express Himself.

New Albany (Ind.) Public Press.

EXCITING ELECTIONS!

There Seems to Be a Democratic Ground-Swell All Over the Country.

DELIGHTED DEMOCRATS.

Psalms for Pious Republicans to Sing According to the Various Meters.

NEW YORK, 200,000 MAJORITY.

Let everlasting thanks be Thine,
For such a bright display
As makes the world of darkness shine,
Democrats have had their say.

PENNSYLVANIA, 30,000 MAJORITY.

This is the way we long have sought,
And mourned because we found it not;
Our grief a burden long had been,
Because it was not saved from sin.

INDIANA, 12,000 MAJORITY.

Come humble sinner, in whose breast
A thousand thoughts revolve;
Come with your guilt and sin oppressed,
And make this last resolve:
To vote Democratic hereafter.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 40,000 MAJORITY.

Come ye weary, heavy laden,
Bruised and mangled by the fall;
If you tarry till you're better,
You will never come at all.

GEORGIA, 50,000 MAJORITY.

Bright as the sun's meridian blaze,
Vast as the blessings she conveys;
Wide as her range from poil to poil,
And permanent as her control.

TEXAS, 60,000 MAJORITY.

Come, all you rebel sinners, come,
We'll form your souls anew.
Our gospel and our hearts have room
For rebels such as you.

KENTUCKY, 40,000 MAJORITY.

How charming is her voice!
How sweet the tidings are!
True Democracy is her King:
And reigns in triumph there.

MISSOURI, 60,000 MAJORITY.

Sinners, will you scorn the message,
Sent in mercy from above!
Every sentence, O how tender!
Every line is full of love.

NEW JERSEY, 6,000 MAJORITY.

Come, you sinners, poor and needy,
Weak and wounded, sick and sore;
Democrats desire to save you,
Full of pity, love, and power.

MARYLAND, 14,000 MAJORITY.

Again our carinly care we leave,
And to Thy courts repair;
Again with joyful feet we come,
Democracy is there.

LOUISIANA, 8,000 MAJORITY.

Come Thou Fount of every blessing,
Tune our hearts to sing Thy grace;
Streams of mercy, never ceasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise.

DELAWARE, 1,000 MAJORITY.

Now Democratic banner;
In Delaware unfuried;
And be the shout hosanna,
Reebeoed through the world.

ALABAMA, 35,000 MAJORITY.

Now sound her praise abroad,
And hymns of glory sing;
Colton is the sovereign word,
The universal King.

ARKANSAS, 40,000 MAJORITY.

Come let us join our cheerful songs,
With the Democratic run;
Some friend or foe may overhear
Our lofty notes and clear tongues,
But all their joys are one.

MASSACHUSETTS, 20,000 MAJORITY.

Great God! what do we see and hear!
The end of things created!
Boss Ben Butler risen to appear,
And as Governor will be seated.

CONNECTICUT, 4,000 MAJORITY.

O come, come away from labor now reposing,
Let anxious care awhile forbear,
Hurrah for Connecticut!

REVENUE REFORM.

Views of the Hon. David A. Wells on the Subject.

New York Times, Nov. 8.

The Hon. David A. Wells last evening addressed a large number of revenue-reformers in the rooms of the New York Free-Trade Club, at No. 19 West Twenty-fourth street. Among the more prominent gentlemen present were Dorman B. Eaton, Henry E. Pellew, Thomas G. Shearman, J. Hampden Robb, Wheeler H. Peckham, T. A. Havemeyer, David Dudley Field, J. S. Moore, Horace E. Denning, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club; R. R. Bowker, Anson Phelps Stokes, Prof. A. Werner, the Hon. B. A. Wills, Capt. G. C. Wiltsie, United Sates Navy; Prof. George B. Newcomb, William G. Choate, E. J. Donnell, B. F. Butler, W. H. H. Moore, and J. R. McNulty. Everett P. Wheeler, President of the club, presided, and called attention, in introducing the speaker of the evening, to the fact that the conviction had forced itself upon the public that something must be done at once in the way of the reduction of taxation and revenue reform to prevent the accumulation by the Government of an immense surplus revenue, and to prevent the too rapid extinguishment of the public debt. He personally favored the virtual abolition of the internal revenue system, though not the Excise laws. Practical, not theoretical, questions are to be met and treated with now to prevent the precipitation of commercial crises upon the country.

The Hon. David A. Wells said that he had almost come to think that his theories would never be adopted by the country because of the antagonisms of various manufacturing interests. Now, however, these antagonisms are disappearing, manufacturers are being brought to see that they have been standing in their own light, and that the real protectionists have been and are the free traders. The necessity of immediate legislation to reduce taxation and to promote revenue reform was urged by the speaker on the ground that the present financial system results in the accumulation of $150,000,000 surplus yearly. The application of this sum to the payment of the National debt be held to be a blow at the National banking system, as it would rapidly wipe out of existence all the 5 and 6 per cent bonds on which the circulation of the banks is based, holding that the banks could not afford to purchase as at their present premium as a substitute to secure circulation. Even with a reduction of taxation it is only a question of a short time as to when the basis of the system would be wiped out. Unless something in the way of relief was done at once he held that there would be a financial crisis which would shake the business interests of the country to their very foundation. The only present relief that can be obtained is an immediate reduction of taxation at least $100,000,000 a year. The fact that the people demand this and demand a cessation of war taxation was, he held, the chief cause of the political revolution of Tuesday. New England, as long the bulwark of protection, is on the reverse tack, seeing that the protective tariff cannot longer be continued to her advantage. Massachusetts, by her workingmen and revenue reformers, on Tuesday said to its politicians more plainly than anything else, You must not send back to the Senate that fanatical protectionist, Senator Hoar. In his stead they will send back ex-Gov. Long, who is in favor of the adoption of free-trade principles as rapidly as their adoption is for Massachusetts' benefit. The Pennsylvania protectionists, foreseeing the probability of a demand for relief from taxation, have extorted from every candidate to Congress a pledge to abolish in bulk the internal revenue service, so that the tariff, which is so greatly to the advantage of the manufacturers of that State, shall not be disturbed, and offer this to the country in place of a relief from more burdensome taxation, making their war cry "Free rum and dear sugar," a war cry that must prove fatal to their wishes. Instead of allowing this to be done a scaling down of tariffs should be insisted upon by the revenue reformers. Once the barriers about the special interests—copper, iron, and steel—are broken down, the monopolists of those interests will be like the fox with its tail cut off, anxious to have the other tails cut off.

Knowing the composition of the incoming Democratic Congress, Mr. Wells said he was ready to pledge them that with "Sam" Randall, who had done more than any one man to foist upon the country the Pennsylvania protective tariff, at its head, it would do nothing unless it is to make the very small reductions that the Tariff Commission will suggest. Such a course will tend to make matters worse and increase the revenue by increasing the importations, as was done when the tariff on steel rods was reduced, and the revenue suddenly increased from nothing to $100,000.

That the free-traders are the true protectionists he claimed to be clearly shown by a study of the last census returns, because those figures show that they have been doing all in their power to advance the material interests of the country, better the condition of the workingpeople, and by taking off burdens and giving industries a chance to develop. The census figures show conclusively that protection does not increase the wages of labor in this country. Ten men are employed in the manufacture of clothing, not a protected industry, to one employed in the manufacture of cloth, which is protected, and yet the former class of laborers average $424 a year as against $235 a year for the latter. In the manufacture of woolen goods but 16 per cent of the value is represented as the cost of labor, and in silk but 20 per cent, yet both are heavily protected. As it would add 5 per cent more to the cost for the expense of importing and transportation to the markets there is shown to be a natural protection of at least 25 per cent, which the abolition of all duties could not do away with, and which is all the protection needed. The hard times among the laboring classes are due entirely to the protective tariff, which makes the cost of living greater here than in any other country in the world. The strikes are caused by the decreased purchasing power of money, not by a decrease in wages. What $1.08 bought Nov. 1, 1879, cost $1.29 in November, 1880, and $1.44 in July last. That decrease in purchasing power is due wholly to the tariff which protects a very few monopolists at the expense of the millions of workers.

In concluding, Mr. Wells urged the necessity of a union of civil-service reformers with revenue reformers for prompt, effective, and thorough political organization, on the ground that the elections of Tuesday mean the disintegration of both the old political parties and the formation of a new one, with reform in tariff, in civil service, and in the administrative methods of government as its cardinal principles.

Short addresses were made by H. E. Deming, H. B. Bowker, J. S. Moore, Thomas G. Shearman, and others.

NEWS FROM ERIN.

Picture Drawn by a Croaker at Dublin—Flings at Parnell.

St. Louis Republican.

The following letter has been received by Charles O'Brien from Mr. T. P. O'Sullivan, of Dublin. He is connected with the Irish press and is the Dublin correspondent of the Newcastle (Eng.) *Chronicle* and Belfast *Morning News*, and is known as one of the most eloquent speakers in the Land-League movement:

RATHGAR, DUBLIN, 25 FRANKFORT AVENUE, Oct. 26, 1882.—MY DEAR O'BRIEN: With regard to the situation as it is now in Ireland, I regret to say, from a national standpoint, it has not improved since you left. Unfortunately for our sadly impoverished people, we are again apprised upon authority that another artificial famine is imminent. That it will equal the frightful severity of '47 and '48 letters from prominent parish priests and other leading persons in the West of Ireland testify.

As I write, news of widespread desolation and famine in Dromore West, gives a terrible confirmation of this. Worse accounts come to us daily from points in Connemara. This is partly due to a terrible storm that swept with great fury all over the island, destroying property, etc., and partly to the fact that the farmers, disregarding the advice tendered them by honest leaders, entered that latest swindle, the Land Court, and thereby neglected a great many farmers in Ireland have paid exorbitant rents, and by this unwise action have endangered their families during the coming winter.

The conference held here on the 17th was not the success it ought to have been. I was present at the convention held last year about this time. There was a marked difference in the proceedings. No one called upon you to come from America, and that was from your city, and I thought it was couched in pretty mild terms—a strange contrast, indeed, to the messages received from your country last year, something like twenty-one cabin messages having come to hand, which, I can assure you, filled Buckshot Forster and the "Castle" with fear.

The London parliamentarians, under Mr. Parnell's leadership, took no step to widen the movement to suit themselves, utterly disregarding the opinion of earnest men who built the great movement to its vast proportions. Davitt and Brennan are almost isolated in the work of abolishing landlordism. The parliamentarians want to transfer the agitation from Ireland to the House of Commons. The great majority of honest Irishmen, to use your knowledge, say the battle should be fought. Let our parliamentary or political leaders have it all their own way in leading us into the position of false security which their ethereal eloquence affords. Faith, it is easy to make fine speeches, but the truth is that while they have a momentary effect they put the *gullosh*—to use an Irish expression—on the agitation and lull us to sleep. The conference was not a representative one; only the chosen few were invited. T. P. O'Connor's attack on honest Michael Davitt was shameful and uncalled for. The people are not responding to the call of the conference; their confidence has been shaken. The young men of Ireland are beginning to organize and are discussing public questions; the Young Ireland Society is forming educational institutes. Davitt is aiding the enterprise. This is the most practical work to be done just now. In my humble opinion it is the only work American funds should be contributed for. I like the movement for disintegrating. It remains to be seen what it will accomplish. With warmest regards, yours very sincerely,

T. P. O'SULLIVAN.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Case of Prince vs. The City of Quincy.

Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Following is the text of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Prince vs. The City of Quincy:

MULKEY, J.—On the 7th of August, 1873, the City of Quincy by ordinance entered into contract with Edward Prince, by which the latter agreed to construct, maintain, and keep in operation within the corporate limits of the city a general system of fire-water-works, to be extended and enlarged from time to time as the growth of the city and wants of inhabitants should desire. For the use of the water by the city for extinguishment of fires and other purposes the city agreed to pay Prince $2,000 per annum in monthly installments, and also in like manner $200 per annum for each fire-hydrant for each first hundred, $150 for the next additional fifty, and $100 for all in excess of 150.

The rights of Prince under the ordinance were made exclusive, and the contract was to run for a period of thirty years, and at its expiration, if not renewed, the city was to purchase the works at their cash value. The city reserved the right to purchase the works at any time, though upon terms decidedly onerous to the city.

The water contract thus contemplated by the ordinance, and the terms of the agreement were mutually observed by the respective parties for a number of years, when the city, assuming the agreement had been entered into on its part without legal authority, declined to further conform to its requirements, and so notified Prince. The latter, not acquiescing in this view of the matter, brought the present action against the city to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the failure and refusal of the defendant to perform said agreement. The cause was tried upon an agreed statement (October term, 1880, of the Adams County Circuit Court, resulting in a judgment for the defendant, which was affirmed on appeal to the Appellate Court for the Third District, the errors assigned upon the record question the ruling of the Circuit Court in sustaining a demurrer to the plaintiff's replication to the defendant's amended additional plea, and the decision of the case here depends entirely upon the correctness of that ruling. The form of the action was assumpsit, the plaintiff counting specially upon the agreement above referred to, and upon the plea, which was plead in bar of the court, alleged, in substance, that the City of Quincy, at the time of making the agreement sued on, was and from thence to the time of the commencement of the suit had continued to be otherwise indebted in an amount exceeding the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent on all the taxable property in the city. To this plea the plaintiff replied that the said several sums of money sought to be recovered pertained to the ordinary expense of the defendant in the administration of the affairs and government of the city, and that at the time of making of said contract said several sums of money so provided to be paid monthly by said defendant to said plaintiff, together with other ordinary expenses of the government of the said defendant, were within the limits of the current revenues of said defendant.

If the pies presented a defense to the action, we are not prepared to say the demurrer was well taken, but if the pies presented a defense, and no sufficient answer to the pies, and upon that hypothesis the court properly sustained the demurrer to the replication. Whether the pies in question presented a defense to the action or depends upon the construction which must be given to Sec. 12, Art. 9 of the Constitution, already alluded to. That section, or so much thereof as relates to the question in hand, declares that "No county, city, township, school-district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted *in any manner or for any purpose* to an amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness." Now, if it be true, as is claimed, that this provision of the Constitution has no application to liabilities arising under contracts like that set forth in the declaration, it is very evident the plea presented no defense to the action, and the demurrer should have been carried back and sustained to the plea.

While the provision of the Constitution just cited declares in emphatic terms that a city or other municipality whose existing indebtedness already exceeds the constitutional limitation, as is the case here, shall not become further indebted "in any manner or for any purpose," it is seriously contended by the counsel for appellant that a municipality thus circumstanced may become indebted for supplies to meet its ordinary wants and necessities. To so construe the Constitution would be to add a provision in the nature of an exception to the Constitution which the framers of that instrument did not see proper to insert. As a well-settled by an unbroken current or authority, is not permissible where the language of the lawmakers is clear and unambiguous, as is the case here, except where to give effect to the language used according to its literal terms would lead to a cross absurdity or manifest wrong or inconsistency which courts will not impute to a legislative body. That no such consequences will flow from giving effect to this provision of the Constitution, according to the obvious meaning of the language in which it is conceived, will hardly be claimed by any one.

The object and purposes of the framers of the Constitution in adopting this provision have on more than one occasion received the deliberate and mature consideration of the court, and we do not feel called upon to repeat what we have already said on the subject, but will content ourselves with a reference to the cases containing the previously-expressed views of this court in relation to the matter: The City of Springfield vs. Edwards, 84 Ill., 626; Law et al. vs. The People, 87 Ill., 385.

It is claimed the construction given in the above cases to the provision of the Constitution under consideration is modified by the case of East St. Louis vs. East St. Louis Gaslight & Coke Company, but such is not the case. That was a suit for gas, and in answer to the claim that the city had already under this provision of the Constitution exhausted its power to contract a further indebtedness, it is distinctly stated in the opinion in that case that it did not affirmatively appear that at the time the gas was furnished the city was indebted beyond the constitutional limit, and hence a recovery was permitted. Such is not the case here, as we have already seen.

Judgment affirmed.

A FARMER ON THE TARIFF.

E. D. Goodwin, of Falls Village, Conn., Before the Tariff Commission.

In appearing before your honorable body and advocating a modification of our present tariff rates, by a reduction of 10 per cent the roof, to take effect June 1 next, and 10 per cent more at the expiration of two years, thus gradually reducing its average from 45 to 36 per cent, I have no special interests to subserve, as many who have appeared before you.

Wool and mutton, grain, beef, and butter are my chief products, and whatever fancied sacrifice such reduction may bring to me, I cheerfully accept in subordination to the interests of all. My position is such that I am compelled to combat its adverse influence upon me and upon the Nation, upon the general principles of equity and fairness as applicable to the high trust of constitutional administration. I protest against it as both unjust and impolitic—at variance with correct principles of economic production, adverse to us in the long run—and unbecoming our position, wealth, and development among the more prominent nations of the world—distinguished alike in science and in art—each struggling for its ascendency in industrial resources and in commerce, with a spirit in keeping with their intense activities, their high civilization.

As a farmer I am located in New England; for fifty successive seasons on its sterile soil have I struggled with its extremes of heat and cold for a competence; of my various products I can raise but one crop a year, and that at the hazard of storm, blight, and drouth, while my manufacturing neighbor—but give him a market—can multiply his wheels ad infinitum, and there is no limit to his products and his profits.

In seeking redress for the evils of life I would not be rash and radical; I take this tariff as it stands to-day and its extreme features should be gradually ameliorated. Its general average is about 45 per cent; it is, in fact, what its friends have made it.

Now reduce it by 10 per cent to take effect June 1 next, and at the expiration of two years 10 per cent more—the reduction to be permanent until a general revision could be reached—this leaving its average over 35 per cent. This seems the only practical way of adjustment at present; it is summary, but public sentiment demands it, and your protective features are only modified and not abolished. This reduction would not only tend to lower values more in keeping with the price of labor and of capital, but might favor a more healthy competition to the detriment of shoddy fabrics. It would pave the way to that scale of values in all merchandise favorable alike to the consumer at home and abroad, and lead to increased commercial intercourse with the outside world, thus augmenting the balance of trade in our favor.

I am not so easily flattered with a tariff levying duties on Canadian grain and live animals, which results in shutting them off from our lines of transportation and driving them down the St. Lawrence to their ultimate markets as a part of the great agricultural surplus of the continent. Neither have I become enamored of your duties on wool, the chief fruit of which crops out in an enormous production of shoddy fabrics, enshrouding the whole American people in their deceptive embraces, as cold as the hearts that made them, leaving my wool on the market a bystander at the lowest rates of the last forty years.

Many of our American manufacturers are honorable producers of their varied fabrics, contributing to equality in the quality of their productions, gaining thereby a reputation equivalent to and becoming a part of their capital.

On the other hand too many have gone into shoddy productions; not content to make a genuine article so amply provided for by your liberal tariff margins, they have flooded our markets with their deceptive fabrics and adulterated products, so that most of us know not what we eat, drink, or wear. To remedy this reduce your tariff; scale down this barrier to freedom of trade, giving us a more healthy competition—leaving this class of producers more upon their merits and their reputations. As a farmer, while the price of my products might be somewhat lower in keeping with our immense agricultural resources, I should in return for my productions buy at less rates my family and farming supplies.

ON CORONATION EVE.

The Preparations That Have Been Made for Crowning Alexander III. at Moscow.

[SCENE—*The Imperial Palace at Moscow. Personages—The Czar, the Minister of Police.*]

The Minister—Sire, I can take it upon myself to assure you that your life will be safe throughout the memorable day soon to dawn upon us.

Czar—Memorable day! Memorable day? It's a memorable day I could very well dispense with. [Sighs.]

Minister—I assure your Majesty that no precaution has been neglected. In the first place there will be nobody in the streets.

Czar—Nobody in the streets? But, bless me, that will be rather dull for a coronation.

Minister—Nobody but the police, I mean. I have detailed 10,000 men, who, in assorted disguises of peasants, moujiks, and the like, will surround and escort your Majesty's carriage, filling the air with joyous cries.

Czar—But are you certain that there are no Nihilists among them?

Minister—I have provided for that. Each man is instructed the moment that he notices a suspicious character in the act of detonating a term, 1880, of the Adams County Circuit Court, resulting in a judgment for the defendant, which was affirmed on appeal to the Appellate Court for the Third District, the errors assigned upon the record question the ruling of the Circuit Court in sustaining a demurrer to the plaintiff's replication to the defendant's amended additional plea, and the decision of the case here depends entirely upon the correctness of that ruling. The form of the action was assumpsit, the plaintiff counting specially upon the agreement above referred to, and upon the plea, which was plead in bar of the court, alleged, in substance, that the City of Quincy, at the time of making the agreement sued on, was and from thence to the time of the commencement of the suit had continued to be otherwise indebted in an amount exceeding the constitutional limitation of 5 per cent on all the taxable property in the city. To this plea the plaintiff replied that the said several sums of money sought to be recovered pertained to the ordinary expense of the defendant in the administration of the affairs and government of the city, and that at the time of making of said contract said several sums of money so provided to be paid monthly by said defendant to said plaintiff, together with other ordinary expenses of the government of the said defendant, were within the limits of the current revenues of said defendant.

If the pies presented a defense to the action, we are not prepared to say the demurrer was well taken, but if the pies presented a defense, and no sufficient answer to the pies, and upon that hypothesis the court properly sustained the demurrer to the replication. Whether the pies in question presented a defense to the action or depends upon the construction which must be given to Sec. 12, Art. 9 of the Constitution, already alluded to. That section, or so much thereof as relates to the question in hand, declares that "No county, city, township, school-district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted *in any manner or for any purpose* to an amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate exceeding 5 per cent of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness." Now, if it be true, as is claimed, that this provision of the Constitution has no application to liabilities arising under contracts like that set forth in the declaration, it is very evident the plea presented no defense to the action, and the demurrer should have been carried back and sustained to the plea.

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Minister—Your Majesty need not fear. I will carry the crown in a hat-box under my own arm and give it to the Patriarch with my own hands.

Czar—'Tis well! All our arrangements, then, are made. I find them satisfactory, and will reward your prudent and loyal care. Good night! I shall see you in the morning. (Exit Minister.) Now, let me see, who in thunder shall I get to keep an eye on him till tomorrow morning?

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY.

How Willard Warner Answers the Charge that He Is a "Carpet-Bagger" in Alabama.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Commercial.

The following letter from Gen. Warner was called out by some impudent strictures on him personally for having made a speech favoring Dr. Felton for Congress. Mr. Hill, to whom the letter is addressed is a successful business man of Rome:

James B. Hill, Esq.—DEAR SIR: I am obliged for your kindness in sending me the Rome *Bulletin* and excerpt from the Rome *Courier*. I see that the *Courier* calls me a "carpet-bagger." Does not this support the charge, so often made, that Northern men are not welcome in the South, but are considered aliens and interlopers by the white political class? When, if ever, is a Northern man to be allowed by this class to become a resident and a citizen of the Southern States, with the same rights as the native born to act and express his convictions in political matters? I was told at Cave Spring, whilst speaking, that they wanted "no importations."

I have been in Alabama since 1865, and have been a bona fide resident of the State since 1867. My family and my every dollar are here, and if this is not my home I have none. I own more land, pay more taxes, and do more business than all the *Courier* men put together, and yet am denounced as a "carpet-bagger." In the last ten years I have spent in the City of Rome alone not less than $1-0,000, of which the money most foolishly spent was $8 for the *Daily Courier* one year. Still, I am only a "carpet-bagger."

The Tecumseh Iron Company, which I organized, and of which I have been President and Manager for ten years, and of which I am also one of the largest stockholders, owns 12,000 acres of land in Alabama and Georgia, and pays our annually $100,000 for labor; and, yet, I am only a "carpet-bagger."

We own more of the sacred soil of Georgia than all the *Courier* men; and, yet, I am only a "carpet-bagger."

All of the $250,000 which our company has invested in its business was brought to Alabama from other States, most of it from north of Mason and Dixie's line; and yet I am a "carpet-bagger."

Let Northern men note this when proposing to come South with their money and their talents, and when reading the glowing periods of the pamphlet published to advertise Rome and invite emigration.

The United States Association of Charcoal Ironworkers, with a membership of 300, in twenty-seven States, and representing $500,000,000 of capital invested in charcoal ironmaking, of which I have the honor to be President, holds its annual meeting at Chattanooga on the 18th prox., and comes South partly through my influence. Shall we be treated as I was after seventeen years' residence with family and means, an emigrant is still a "carpet-bagger"? I had thought of inviting the association to come, and consulted the Mayor on the subject, but, getting no reply, did not feel at liberty to do so.

The carpet-bag Mayor of the carpet-bag City of Chattanooga delivered me a cordial written and official invitation for our association to meet there, which we accepted. Am I to infer that "carpet-baggers" are not wanted in Rome, even as visitors?

The same *Courier* strongly indorsed me for a place in President Garfield's Cabinet as a Republican who would be acceptable to the South. How does that tally with the *Courier's* attitude now? I do not value the indorsement I have added largely to my investments in this region, selling to do so the last property I had in the North; and still I am only a "carpet-bagger."

Had I indorsed Mr. Clements, the candidate of the organization which repudiated the Independent candidate, Dr. Felton, in the few remarks I made at Cave Spring, would I have been called a "carpet-bagger" by the *Courier*?

I may say, in passing, that I was invited and urged to speak at Cave Springs by one of the most prominent citizens of Polk County, a Democrat and a Clementsite man, as well as by Dr. Felton himself, and I carefully confined myself to the Congressional canvass, in which I have as much at stake as the *Courier* man.

If I am a "carpet-bagger," so are the owners of nearly all Southern railroads and manufactories now at the front in this interest of this region for illustration. Of the eighteen blast furnaces now at work in Alabama and Georgia thirteen are owned mainly, if not entirely, by "carpet-baggers," by the *Courier's* standard. But I discriminate between the Bourbon political class of the South, of which the *Courier* is one of the organs, and the mass of the working and business people. From the latter I have received only kindness. This intolerant Bourbon political element in the Southern States has done them more injury since the War in retarding the influx of immigration and capital than the yellow-fever and the army worm. It is a matter for congratulation that the members and influence of the element are daily growing less. The new South has its face to the rising sun, and in its rapid march in material prosperity and social progress will soon leave the *Courier* class with their faces turned to the time "before the War" far behind. I say to Northern men and capitalists, come South with your money and your families. You do not need the association or welcome of the *Courier* class to find pleasant homes here. Come with your energy and thrift, your economy, your love for schools, and churches, and free speech, and bring your political opinions with you, whatever they may be, but with minds open to new impressions. Democrats will be surprised to find how little sympathy the Southern Democrats have for the Northern Democratic party, and Republicans will be surprised to find how tolerant and liberal they are outside the newspaper offices and court-house rings are, and how many so-called Democrats will say: "If I lived north of the Ohio River I would be a Republican."

Yours truly, WILLARD WARNER.

BRUTALITY OF POLYGAMY.

Cruelties Which It Encourages in the Treatment of Children.

Salt Lake Tribune.

There is a man in this city who is a polygamist; who had a pleasant address; who stands high in the favor of the authorities of his church; who talks well; who would, by a man like Capt. Codman, be pointed out to Eastern people as a living evidence of the malice and falsehood which fills the hearts of decent people when they denounce polygamy. By his real wife that man became the father of seven children. Upon her dead and the rotting corpse of her sister by the second wife, the father drove every child by his first wife away from home. He gave one delicate child, a little girl of 11 years of age, to a brutal farmer in the country; that man sent the child to tend stock on the mountains, and compelled her to sleep alone in a tent on the mountain side, where every night the child suffered the agony of the damned in natural childish fear. Now the children are scattered through three or four States and Territories, and, though this child is here in the city, the unnatural brute of a father has not called to see her for seven months. And he is well off; he has abundant means to provide for his children; and, were it not so, he has two strong arms and could earn a comfortable living for them. But the shame of her place haunted the second wife until the child died, and then the hate which had been smoldering through the years burst into flame, and she determined that the presence of that woman's children should not be a reproach to her and her children any longer. And the father, imbruted by his former acts, having learned to hate his children as he did of his calves by different cows, turned his heart against his first-born, and drove all the children which the wife of his youth had borne to him into the street, at the bidding of the woman who, in that way, sought for a respite from the cries which her own wounded womanhood had been assailing her soul with for years. The foregoing is no fancy sketch. The little girl who was sent to the mountains alone to herd stock and to sleep alone in a tent on the mountainside is right here, and can be seen by any who are curious to investigate the case. And now this diamond in the rough which transforms a man into a brute and a woman into a fiend, we are told is a system which the God of Justice declares to be necessary in order to save the souls of forlorn women. It is this system which George Q. Cannon counsels his people to practice, even if in doing so it is necessary to set all laws at defiance. Is it not about time something direct should be done to stop this business? The Thugs mercifully killed their victims; they did not put their own children out in the mountains to die of cold and fear. If any one thinks we are wrong, it will cure him or her to listen for half an hour to the story of the child who was made a stock-herder.

A Weakness for Hats.

London Echo.

A man has just been convicted at a Paris police court for stealing a hat from a café. It appears that it was his practice to go into a café bareheaded and come out with the best hat he could lay his hands on. In this case he had taken the hat of a man who boasted that he had the biggest head in the city. At the prisoner's lodgings no less than forty-seven hats were discovered. The prisoner pleaded that he was absent-minded and had no head at all; the Judge thought he had too many hats for a man with no head and gave him six months' imprisonment.

Don't Forget the "Sozodont,"

but use it regularly after every meal. It imparts a pleasant flavor to the mouth, changes offensive secretions into healthful, invigorates the gums, and cleanses the interstices of the tee